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EASTERN

F.O.
371

1947

PALESTINE

FILE NO. 46

PP. 6964 + 7453

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Reference:- F.O. 371 / 61784



61784

529

E

1947

PALESTINE

E 6964

1 AUG 1947

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Registry
Number } E 6964 | 46 | 31.FROM Mr. Dorell Hall,
Gloucester.

No.

Dated 30 July

Received in Registry } 1 Aug.

Displaced Jews in Europe.

Ref. to letter E 112 | 46 | 31.

Discusses possibilities of
new approach to problem of
displaced Jews in Europe.

Last Paper.

E 6962

References.

(Minutes.)

Please acknowledge

H.B. 1/8

See written letter from Mr. Dorell Hall undated.

Please acknowledge SB May 7

(Print.)

61784

(How disposed of.)

~~Acknow ledge~~
 6 Aug.In P.P.
G.O.C.
May. 10.

(Action completed)

P.M. 6/8

(Index)

P.M. 6/8

Next Paper.

E 6975

Wt. 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.P.

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78 Frampton Road.
GLOUCESTER..

3

E. 6984

July 30th 1947.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
LONDON..S.W.1.

Your ref E.112/46 AUG 1947

Dear Sir.,

DISPLACED JEWS IN EUROPE.

I had the honour of writing to you on the question of displaced Jews last January, and since that date as an impartial observer it does not appear to me that their position has improved at all.

May I be permitted to repeat my previous statement that the settlement of the displaced Jews in Central Europe cannot be solved in Palestine, the fact that there is a Commission of U.N.O. now obtaining information on the question of the final settlement of the Palestine question will hardly affect the displaced Jews at all, in the very nature of things it is impossible to solve the question of these poor people by passing them to Palestine.

I would appeal for a totally new approach to this very difficult question, it would be far better if we as possessors of Colonies would open one of them to give these Jews a permanent home, I have previously suggested Kenya, which is a Country very suitable, being healthy, and having a fertile soil, having spent some Years amongst Farmers and Agriculturists I naturally think of the possibilities of the Soil first, but there are many other aspects of this Country which it would be profitable to exploit for the general good.

I am aware that part of this question comes under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Secretary, but in so far as the displaced Jews are now in Central Europe this is a matter for the Foreign Office, and it would be a great thing if together with the Colonial Office this question of the final settlement of displaced Jews could be settled, which I am certain that it could by long distance planning and bold action.

I am exceedingly interested in the opening up of the African Colonies, and to colonise Kenya with displaced Jews would be a great move in that direction, it would also be a great Christian act, and in the end would produce much good, it would eventually open up large new markets for our produce and would also be a means of helping a helpless people for whom I have every sympathy.

I am aware that there are many difficulties in the way of opening up Kenya for colonisation by the Jews, but they have already demonstrated that given the opportunity they can make good, as they have done in Palestine, with good will and bold statesmanship this scheme could be made to work, and although there are many difficulties in the way they would not be such great difficulties as if we tried to impose these people on the Arabs against their will, the cost of maintaining peace in Palestine and district at the present time must be very great, and this money could be far more wisely spent in trying to settle some of these displaced Jews in suitable occupations in a new Country, where under the protection of the British Flag they would be at last free to make themselves permanent homes, a thing which we all desire, and which is the common man's right under a democratic Government.

I trust you will excuse me writing on this matter again, but the question is urgent, and the longer it is left as it is at present, the harder it will be to solve, I therefore feel that anybody who has the desire to help in this great work has a right to place his feelings and results of his study before the Authorities.

The final settlement of the Jewish question does not rest in Palestine, we have been too long obsessed by the Balfour Declaration which has been accepted as a lasting solution of the whole subject, it is not so, and

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31 JUL 1917

was never intended as such, in the very nature of things the Balfour declaration is bound to be out of date as far as a final solution is concerned, and only by thinking this question out again, and re-stating our aims in the light of present day problems can we ever hope to settle this question.

We appear at present to wait on the U.N.O. Commission's Statement, but I suggest that a bold statement of future policy towards the Jews now would do much to clear the air, and greatly assist that Commission to offer final solutions for the Palestine problem.

In the end we shall be obliged to make some sort of move to get this matter settled, and I suggest that it is far better to offer hospitality than have to be asked by U.N.O. if we are willing to offer any.

I have every sympathy with the displaced Jews, and very much regret the position they are in, having been a Prisoner of War I can appreciate how they think and feel, and it is all the more sorrowful to see that their position is being used by other persons to engineer trouble, I can only assume that these people who are so anxious to get the displaced Jews on to ships to go to Palestine are working for their own ends only, and have no real wish to finally find a solution of the trouble.

We owe to the Jews more than we generally admit, and if for no other reason than they have been the most persecuted people in the world they deserve well of us, and I have approached you, sir, with this matter, as I am a Socialist and for the first time in my life find we have a Government sympathetic to such causes as this.

Trusting that you will give this matter your careful consideration, unfortunately it is not possible to sketch out possible plans for settlement etc in a letter like this, otherwise it would have gone into the economic side of the whole question, which is a very fruitful line to follow.

I remain, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

S. Dorell Hall

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78 Frampton Road

GLoucester...

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E

The Rt Hon Ernest Bevin Esq, P.C. M.P.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office.
LONDON...S.W.

INDEXED

Your ref
E.6964/46/31. 6/8/47.

Sir.,

DISPLACED JEWS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

I have previously had the honour of writing you on the above question, and since then the position of the Jews in Europe and also the Palestine situation had not improved.

May I beg of you to consider my proposals for approaching this question in a different attitude and from a different angle.

I have suggested that as a great first gesture towards western European Union that we make a great offer to accept the displaced Jews in central Europe and offer them a permanent home in British East Africa, this would not only create a friendly feeling for us in the Arab world, but would give us the lead in European affairs, it would be a great Christian offer and therefore would carry great weight with all right thinking peoples.

May I suggest that only by making such an offer can we expect peace in Palestine, this would be an alternative to the Zionist statement that the only settlement of the Jewish question is in Palestine.

I am aware that there are many difficulties in the way of such a scheme, but may I suggest that these difficulties are by no means as great as if we leave the question of Central Europe and Palestine to settle itself, which will mean War, and God forbid that we should see such a thing again in our lifetime, as an ex Prisoner of War I feel very greatly for the displaced Jews, and I feel that the only way for a permanent solution is by making a really great offer of something which we can give, which is offering them British Nationality.

May I apologise to you for intruding on your time, but I feel that if I can in any way contribute to helping with suggestions for Peace in Palestine and Central Europe I should do so.

I am Sir,

Yours sincerely,

S Lovell Hall

P.S. In a letter like this it is impossible to make a scheme for colonial development which would fit this case, but I should be happy to help in any way, with any suggestions and in any other way possible.

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A DISTINGUISHED
CAREER IN
NURSING



The Rt Hon Ernest Bevin Esq, P.C. M.P.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street.
LONDON..S.W.1..

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Group FO

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Piece 61784

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E 7000

2 AUG 1947

Registry Number E 7000/46/31

FROM Jacques Guggenheim
No.
Dated 2 July
Received in Registry 2 Aug.Views on Palestine - Unbiased

Various.

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

E 6975-

References.

(Print.)

Western Dept.

H.B. Bailey

det as far as about D. Guggenheim.

11/11
1 per page
D. S.

H.B. 9/8

Ack.

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③

Aug. 13

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⑥

(How disposed of.)

- 2) J. M. Ball
- 3) T. Gaillard
- 4) Prodearce - S. Douglas
- 5) O. P. Duffles
- 6) E. Glazier

Aug. 19

P.T.O.

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7) Mr. Best, Holborn and City District Trades
Council, of 7 Aug.

Please acknowledge

H.B. 1378

8) W. Patterson

9) A.L. Hallin (Master of Tailors).

10) H. Fletcher

N.A. D.G.V.

I think perhaps H. Fletcher's letter mark 2078
forwarding to W. for acknowledgement.
C.R. Duckham
22/8/67

J.W. 25/8

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EQ 371/61784

Vevey le 29 Août

Juillet

environ

1 AUG 1947

E / /

Je suis étudiant et je fais un
concours sur la question palestinienne.

J'aimerais savoir quels sont les
droits qu'ont les Arabes en Palestine et les
droits qu'ont les Juifs.

Fourniriez-vous m'envoyer des documents
photographiques se rapportant à l'activité
Juive dans les grandes villes et les méfaits
de l'Yrgum.

Fourniriez-vous m'indiquer exacte-
ment le rôle de votre pays en Palestine.

En vous remerciant, Agréez, Mon-
sieur, mes respectueuses salutations

Juggenheim

N.B.

Fourniriez-vous m'envoyer
ces documents le plus vite
possible

E - 7000

2 AUG 1947

rue du Clos

Vevey

(Suisse)

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E 7000 146 131

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14 Tunster Rd,

5 AUG 1947 Handsworth,

B, han: 20.

31st July 1947.

Mr. Bevin,

Dear Sir,

I read tonight in
the "B. han Evening Despatch," of the
latest outrage committed against
British Serving Personnel in Palestine:

I feel that you, as Foreign Secretary
and a Member of the Cabinet, should
do something more practical in finding
a solution to this long outstanding
problem. As an ex-Soldier, I am filled
with disgust at the apathetic way
you and your Cabinet colleagues have
so far handled this complicated
political issue. Many people no doubt
feel like myself, that actions speak
louder than words: We as a Nation
have just given the brightest jewel of

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our Empire its freedom and complete independence, an action which has taken great courage and statesmanship. To me, the losses of British Men are just as important & I would therefore ask you to notify that most ineffective organisation, known throughout the world as U. N. O. that we Great Britain do Research withdrawn our Rights of Mandate from Palestine. You may think this no way to settle the issue, but, we are dead Politically and unable to allow our brave Personnel to fight back, therefore surely no useful purpose is being served by maintaining a British Force used solely for the purpose of targets for terrorists Jews and Arab alike! Surely, we move out the problem will settle itself, with bloodshed no doubt, but not good British Blood, needed for far more important work at home.

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We have done our duty to Palestine, shouldered a great burden, alone, no nation, including "God's Own Country" could have shown such patience and tolerance through the past few difficult years: This problem has surely learned for itself the necessity of worldwide participation in its Mandateship while the Marxist and terrorism is at its worst; If not forthcoming Mr Benn, lets move out. Now: In conclusion may I state that I have no bias as to the rights of Jew or Arab in Palestine only the intent of trying to safeguard good British lives.

I Am Sir,

Yours faithfully,

John H Ball

Mr. E. Bevin
Foreign Secretary
Foreign Office

unopened

7. Harewood Rd.
Speedwell
St George
Bristol 5.

13

31-7-47.

E 7000/46/31

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5 AUG

Dear Sir,
It was with great horror and indignation I heard of the murder of the two British sergeants in Palestine. Having for a long time held the view that we should have cleared out from Palestine long ago, I feel that our Foreign policy must take its share of the blame for the outrages occurring in that country. I thought that when we had a Socialist Govt in power, and you were Foreign Secretary the word Imperialism would be dead as our foreign policy. The Socialists or Labour parties for years attacked previous Govts for such similar programmes in foreign affairs.

Whilst in no manner condoning illegal murder by Terrorists, or when a soldier murders (of course this is looked upon as legal) I ask you to exercise your power and follow up Egypt, Burma and India by getting out of Palestine.

What would we think if the coast of England was manned by a Jewish army refusing entry to British Nationals, I think that you yourself would become Terrorist No 1. Surely after the persecution and massacre of the Jews by Nazis & Facists, and the glorious way they formed themselves into "Terrorists" against Hitler & Co (we applauded & said how brave they were then) and also remembering that Palestine was promised them as their

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14 In conclusion, I wish to state as a Bristolian that I am proud to think you are a Cabinet Minister, but would feel even prouder, if more of your ideas and teachings which you so sincerely advocated when we knew you as "Ernie" and the "Dockers K.C." were to materialise in the very near future, and then we would feel rewarded for the trust we put in the Labour Party by returning them to power.

Yours Truly
(Mr) T. Gould

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National Home, it is not Socialistic or human to see thousands of poor Jews huddled up, starving on filthy ships in undescribable conditions looking at the "Promised Land" they are forbidden to

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enter. We could do with all our service men in buying it in a productive capacity, and reading your statement that "War was unlikely in this generation" I ask you to supplement this opinion by asking for the abandoning of "Conscription".

Just another point, practically all our lads in Palestine are conscripts, who although not fighting under a "War Declaration", but are under "war conditions", not knowing who the enemy is, when its their turn to be murdered, or even what they are in Palestine for. In spite of this they will get no gratuity for this service, and now the War Office seems fit to make the lads pay postage home on all their correspondence. What an incentive to join the army voluntary, and what a discredit to a Socialist Govt.

I am still hoping that this Govt will be sincere and carry out their thoughts & wishes of the "Soap Box" days, even though they may now only be a memory, now that "soap box" is replaced by a "Ministerial seat" or a job on the

Coal Board at £10,000 a year (incidentally there are still thousands of miners whose nett wage is only about £6 per week) and they do a full week of shifts)

No Sir, I am not a Communist, but a Labour Party Supporter and one who wants you to carry out 100% Socialist Programme. If you fail on this you will at least go out of power "Honourably", and not become the "rats" that Macdonald & Co turned out to be.

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For any further communication on
this subject, please quote

No. E 7000/46/31.

and address, *not to any person by name*, but to—

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W. 1.

16.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs presents his compliments to

T. Gould, Esq.,

and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
acknowledges the receipt of his
letter of the 31st July, 1947, which
is receiving attention.

Foreign Office, S.W.1.

13th August, 1947.

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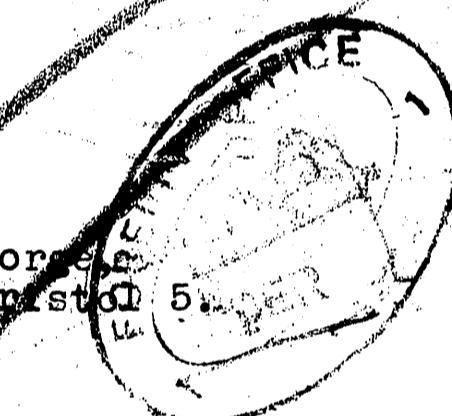
(Fold here.)

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

T. Gould, Esq.,
Speedwell,
St. George's
Bristol 5.

*In sufficient
address*

FOREIGN OFFICE.



(Fold here.)

TUCK IN THIS FLAP.

TUCK IN THIS FLAP.

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Reference:-

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(E) 18

P.O. Box 9427

Johannesburg 31st July 1947

To The Foreign Sect

Mr Arthur Bevin

RECORDED

7000 46 71

6 AUG 1947

Mr Bevin

Dear Sir

I Do hope that you will forgive the liberty that I am taking in writing to you, But I feel that it is high time that something was done about this festering sore Palestine, and the loss of all those British Lives, I would like to make A Suggestion and that is that you do as Mr Churchill says Withdraw all British Troops and personnel and give the Arabs all the equipment left over from world War Two they will settle the Question for you seing that the British Members of Parliament cannot, Trusting that you will make this suggestion to your Colleagues,

I am yours Respectfully

Prudence Sirgeon Douglas

(MHS)

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Mr. Ernest Bevin P1
British Foreign Minister INDEXED
11 Downing Street, London.

unopened 10 Carlton Street,
7000/46 21 Edinburgh,
5 AUG 1947 1/8/47.

Sir, I hope you will take prompt measures to remove the British Forces from Palestine, and leave the Jews to fight the Arabs themselves. It is intolerable that any of our soldiers should

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be subjected to violence at the hands of people they were defending. Americans wished to settle Jews in Palestine, they should have done the work themselves: I said from the first it would lead to the sacrifice of Britshers to thrust Jews into land which has belonged to Arabs for centuries. The Arabs can fight: let the treacherous Jews feel that. Ogilvie & Greffes.

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³ P.S. What are the Dutch doing, behaving like Nazis in Indonesia? Do they not belong to the United Nations Organization?
Why can't America do something, seeing it is flourishing as a result of the War? Surely this is the time to launch Imperial Preference: America could easily pay Tariff to get its goods into Britain.

To Mr. Bevin from E. Clucas
Foreign Minister 32 King Edward
West End Moseley Road
Birmingham

Dear Sir E 7000 / 46 21 14/8/47 22
X 6 A

As one humble voter for your government. I am taking the liberty of writing to ask you to reconsider your policy in Palestine. To the common man who has ordinary intelligence his foresight tells him that the balance of profit to body or soul is weighed heavy against our policy in interference but there from the time that America sent or allowed ~~out~~ of her ~~jobs~~ thugs there against your wish, allow me state you should have been indomitable and got out, you would have had the whole Empire with you. Now as our sons in supposedly a peace-time have severe strain in Palestine, (my youngest son a driver out there in the R.A.S.C.) and likelihood of sudden death worse than in ordinary battle at its all treachery, it is the unanimous opinion of the working classes

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of our country to withdraw
and leave the Arabs and Jews
to their own meditation also
for us to concentrate on our
own affairs at home. I consider
a small island like ours
cannot police parts of other ²³
countries. Discretion with America
is right but we must not be
gulled by them or our Tory element
into loss of socialistic power
for many years to come

Sincerely yours
E. Lucas.

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HOLBORN & CITY DISTRICT TRADES COUNCIL

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office,
London, S W 1

7000 / 46 / 31.

HON. SECRETARY.
P. M. BEST.
43, NORMAN RD.,
ROMFORD, ESSEX.

7.Aug.1947

Dear Sir,

I am instructed to bring to your attention the resolution,
a copy of which is enclosed, passed by this Council at its meeting on
5th. August 1947.

Yours Faithfully,

jmb

HOLBORN & CITY DISTRICT TRADES COUNCIL
Hon. Secretary.

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"Mr. [unclear] who is Vice-Chairman of the Council deplores the exposing of British subjects to the dangers of terrorism in Palestine, and calls upon the Government to issue its protest in Palestine, also the United Kingdom to withdraw all British troops.

This Council also urges upon the Government to take steps to punish those responsible for the series of anti-semitic outrages which have recently occurred in this country. Imperialist citizens are privy to secretly, in this country, and to punish those who have either truly ignorant, misguided and unbalanced people.

It also calls upon the labour movement to be on its guard against anti-semitism, which is the most vicious weapon of reaction and fascism and the justification for an onslaught on the working-class movement and on the progress of the people."

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Ent. Jan.

F

N.Y. Dept

united

26
to Mrs H. P. Daniels

Crowell

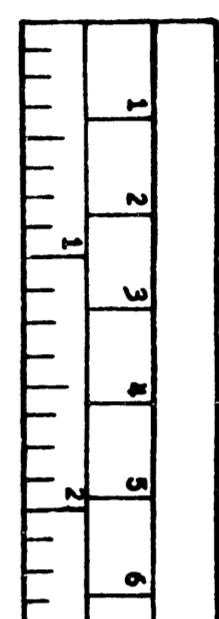
Clinton New York

JULY 31st (74).

Dear Mr. Bevan.

The situation in Palestine is deplorable. The British have, it seems to me done a first class job on the Jewish problem but, when it comes to Palestine, the conditions there appear to be tragic. Regretful measures and the news today, on the radio, confirms what we thought. Things seem to be getting worse. There is still some time for John Bull to do, let out of Palestine at once and let the U.N. find a way out. The situation is very complicated from various angles but some practical solution must be found to solve the problem of Jews & Arab. And Oil factors into the matter as everybody knows, also the Reds. To find a permanent place for the Jewish race, somewhere. That's what must be done & done simply.

Sincerely
W. Patterson



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Reference:- FO 371/61784

27

National Union of Tailors & Garment Workers E

LONDON NO. 2 BRANCH

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE
ADDRESSED TO:-
A. R. ROLLIN
ORGANISING SECRETARY

Our Reference: ARR/AF

Concurred

194/200, BISHOPSGATE
LONDON, E.C. 2
TELEPHONE: BISHOPSGATE 3809

13th August, 1947.

"The Under-Secretary of State,"
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by my Committee to forward on to you the following Resolution adopted by the membership of this branch.

"This organisation representing considerable numbers of organised workers expresses its horror and indignation at the Terrorist activities which culminated in the hanging of the two British Sergeants in Palestine recently.

At the same time it wishes to protest most emphatically at the anti-Jewish demonstrations which have taken place throughout the country and evidently organised by Fascist and anti-Semitic elements with a view to introducing in Britain racial and religious hatred which was fought against by this and other countries during the last War years.

It urges all organised workers to do everything in their power to put an end to these outrages reminding them that the attacks upon Jews in Germany ended with the complete elimination of Trade Unions and other democratic bodies in that country by the Nazis.

It urges the authorities to take every step to see that the fomenters of racial hatred are dealt with drastically and that appropriate legislation should be introduced at the earliest possible moment.

Yours faithfully,

A.R. Rollin

Secretary.

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61784

c/o Dr. Shorin

28

287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10

NY

U.S.A.

August 11/47

7000 46 31

14

Sir,

I am enclosing a newspaper article from the New York Times. If the contents of this article is not true I should be glad to know from you the true facts relating to the Exodus incident.

It would be a very great blessing if the truth was propagated more so that Americans get to know what is true, rather than the anti-British note which is sounded in so many papers over here.

Two weeks ago there was an anti-British demonstration on Boston Common, where 7000 people met and picketed the British Consulate. One person, an interested person had been to Palestine to see for himself. He is an American, and not a Jew.

I shall be very grateful for any facts that may receive from you in order to help me to propagate the truth when the occasion arises.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully

H. Fletcher

A British Subject:

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1947.

11 MOSLEMS PULLED FROM TRAIN, KNIFED

Hindu Mob Exacts Revenge
for Earlier Calcutta Slaying
—Riot Dead Now Put at 20

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, India, Aug. 8.—The most brutal communal killing of the year here occurred this morning when a large mob of Hindus stopped a train at a suburban station, dragged out eleven Moslem passengers and put them to the knife.

The outrage is said to have been revenge for the killing of two Hindus yesterday when a Moslem mob stopped a train a few miles from Calcutta.

The casualties in yesterday's communal flare-up now are put at twenty dead and more than 190 injured. Nine deaths were caused by Indian troops who opened fire on a mob after it had set a Moslem slum ablaze.

The Moslems now are blaming the new Hindu Congress party Ministry and the Hindu police for the new wave of communal trouble—even as the Hindus not long ago blamed the Moslem League Ministry when it was in power. But Congress party members say that the trouble should be laid at the door of Hindu elements out to discredit the new Ministry.

Few here doubt the sincerity of the new Congress party Premier, Dr. P. C. Ghose, when he said that he was out to end the communal war, but the results so far have disappointed his most ardent supporters.

The fear is growing that unless something more tangible is achieved the Moslems in East Bengal may begin an anti-Hindu pogrom that will dwarf the Calcutta casualties.

Amritsar Toll Put at 120

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 8 (AP)—One hundred twenty persons have been killed and hundreds injured in continued rioting between Moslems and Sikhs in five villages in the district of Amritsar, the provincial government of the Punjab said today.

Military reinforcements were sent into the Punjab today as the toll mounted and tension increased with the approach of the partition of the province between Moslem Pakistan and the predominantly

29 *Crew Man From the Exodus 1947 Denies the British Met Firearms*

Grauel, on Arrival in New York,
Says Naval Boarding Party
Shot at Jews Whose Weapons
Were Potatoes, Canned Goods

The Palestine question can be solved by "learning the true meaning of Christian ethics," John Stanley Grauel, former Methodist minister who was in the crew of Exodus 1947 during her voyage to Palestine last month, said yesterday. After his arrival from Haifa aboard the American Export Lines' steamship Marine Corp, he told of the attack on the Exodus 1947 by the British.

He was interviewed at the headquarters of the Americans for Haganah, 38 West Sixty-ninth Street.

A native of Worcester, Mass., who retired from the ministry in 1944, Mr. Grauel said he joined the crew of the Exodus 1947, then called the President Warfield, as correspondent for The Churchman and as a member of the American Christian Palestine Committee.

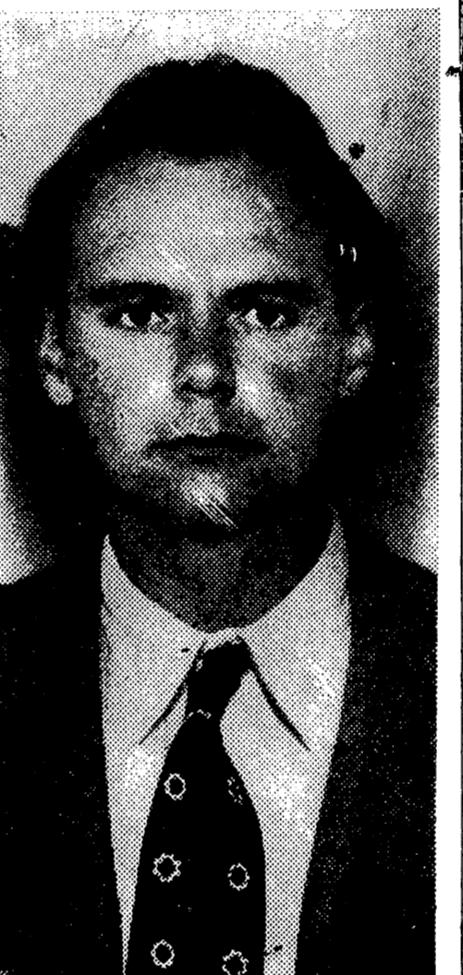
On the morning of July 18, when about twenty-two miles off Palestine, he said the ship was warned by a British escort that she was in Palestinian territorial waters.

"Although we knew this was not true, we turned the ship due west and headed out and back toward France," Mr. Grauel continued. "Then two British destroyers rammed us with a squeezing motion. Tear gas was sprayed. A boarding party of eight men came aboard. Four persons were captured and put into a cabin; four others gained the bridge. Without warning they were shot down and two bullets were fired at the helmsman. The British, wearing gas masks, filled the bridge with tear gas." Then, he said, passengers rammed us with a squeezing motion. Tear gas was sprayed.

"A boarding party of eight men came aboard. Four persons were captured and put into a cabin; four others gained the bridge. Without warning they were shot down and two bullets were fired at the helmsman. The British, wearing gas masks, filled the bridge with tear gas." Then, he said, passengers rammed us with a squeezing motion. Tear gas was sprayed.

The British ships, he continued, "rammed us fourteen times." By this time, he asserted, a "battle" raged, with he passengers "throwing potatoes and canned goods." The British sprayed the hurricane deck with three blasts from a machine gun. The official count afterward, he said, was forty-five seriously injured, 100 less seriously, one dead, and two who died later, including a fifteen-year-old boy.

Referring to the British charge



The Rev. John Stanley Grauel
The New York Times Studio

that the passengers used steam jets and tear gas, he said this was not true.

"There were absolutely no firearms on board that ship," he went on.

Before the attack, he stressed, baggage was searched for firearms and three pistols were found and thrown into the sea.

When the ship docked, Mr. Grauel was arrested, on July 19, but was released because of his official visa. He was also called upon to testify before the United Nations Commission.

Mr. Grauel asserted that he believed the attack on the Exodus 1947, which he called "deliberate murder," was timed by the British to coincide with the Paris parley on the Marshall plan.

In Palestine he was afraid to look up friends in the Jewish community, Mr. Grauel said, "because I felt spied upon, and my phones were tapped. He described Palestine as "a police state to an extreme."

Mr. Grauel predicted that the Jewish people in Palestine will fight and win or their community there will be destroyed."

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Reference:-

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Registry No. E7000/46/31. FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

30 Aug 26/1947.

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Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter
addressed to F.O.
by M. H. Fletcher
of New York.

Please send a suitable
acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

JG
26/8

Chancery
Washington

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Reference:-

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OUT FILE

31

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

30th August, 1947.

(E 7000/46/31)

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Foreign Office by Mr. H. Fletcher of New York.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

532

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32

E 7111

AUG 1938

PALESTINE

Registry
Number } E 7111/46/31

FROM

L. de Guiringaud.
French Embassy
No. 395
Dated 29 July
Received in Registry 6 Aug.

Memorandum on Palestine.

Handwritten copy of memo submitted to
U.N.S.C.O.P. by the French Consulate General
in Jerusalem.

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

7000.

References.

H.B. 9/8

Western Dept.

Perhaps the Colonial Office might like
to have this for personal & return?John Wilson
11 Aug.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Supt. M. de Guiringaud
French Embassy.
from Mr. Bawler

✓ Aug 7

8) b.d. for personal
and return
✓ Aug 14
Returned 15/8.

H.B. 12/8

C.O. for personal and return.

(Action
completed.)

F.C.M.

(Index)

H.B.
5/4/8

Next Paper.

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Wt. 24772/717 17865 10/38 F.O.P.

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ROOM 202

DATE 40. E 4/11/46/31 33

SUBJECT

14/8/46

Colonial Office 143

COLONY

NO. 75872/154

DS 78022/1/512 5m 10/46 L

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The Under-Secretary of State
for the Colonies, 34

E 7111 / 46/31

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE

REC

OF THE

15 AUG 1947

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR PERIODAL AND

EARLY RETURN PLEASE.

Seen.

Lester Nathan
15/8

Foreign Office,
14th Aug., 1947. Colonial Office.

75872/154

35

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
A LONDRES

395

Le 29 Juillet 1947

LE 7111
Cher M. Baxter AUG 1947

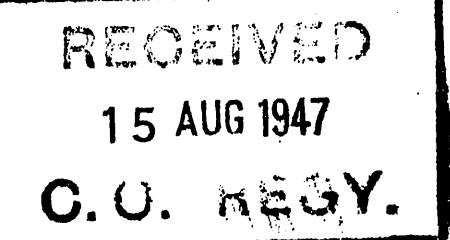
En l'absence de mon collègue Francfort, je vous communique ci-joint le texte d'un memorandum relatif à l'oeuvre française en terre sainte.

Ce memorandum a été présenté à la Commission Spéciale des Nations Unies par notre Consulat Général à Jérusalem./.

P.J.

Sincèrement vôtre
Guiringaud
L. de Guiringaud.

C.W. Baxter, C.M.G., M.C., Esq.
Head of Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.



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Reference:- FO 371/61784

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Memorandum

relatif aux

OEUVRES FRANCAISES EN TERRE-SAINTE

présenté à la

COMMISSION SPECIALE
DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR
LA PALESTINE

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Memorandum

relatif aux

OEUVRES FRANCAISES EN TERRE-SAINTE

présenté à la

COMMISSION SPECIALE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
LA PALESTINE

La Commission spéciale des Nations Unies pour la Palestine a fait connaître — avant même d'être arrivée à Jérusalem — son intention de ne pas se borner à recueillir les informations que pourraient lui communiquer les parties en litige, mais d'accueillir aussi tous les renseignements provenant d'autres sources et susceptibles de l'éclairer sur la situation locale, pour lui permettre de ne léser personne dans les décisions qu'elle sera amenée à recommander à l'Assemblée des Nations Unies.

Or, parmi les organismes ou institutions qui ont contribué et contribuent toujours au bien-être et au développement intellectuel et matériel des habitants de la Palestine, les Oeuvres françaises tiennent une place des plus honorables. Leur labeur, dont personne ne contestera l'utilité, est d'autant plus méritoire et bienfaisant pour le pays qu'il est désintéressé, dépourvu de toute ambition matérielle ou politique.

Mais ce désintérêt ne saurait avoir pour conséquence l'abandon ou la méconnaissance des droits à l'abri desquels s'exerce l'action humanitaire de ces œuvres et *sans lesquels elles ne pourraient subsister*. La Puissance mandataire semble l'avoir compris et a respecté jusqu'ici, d'une manière générale, le statut juridique des établissements français établi par les accords de Mytilène de 1904 et par l'accord franco-turc du 18 Décembre 1913¹. Dès l'occupation du pays au cours de la guerre 1914-18, la Grande-Bretagne avait donné à la France², ainsi qu'à la Chrétienté, des apaisements quant au respect des droits et priviléges dont bénéficiaient ces établissements. La Charte du Mandat vint ensuite consacrer l'ensemble des droits et priviléges des diverses communautés religieuses.

Quel que soit le régime qui puisse être prévu ou instauré un jour en Palestine, ou dans une partie quelconque de ce pays, il est évident que ce régime devra d'autant plus respecter les prérogatives des étab-

1. — Ce dernier acte diplomatique est reproduit en annexe. — Ces accords sont indépendants du régime capitulaire suspendu par la Charte du Mandat et les servitudes qu'ils créent en faveur des établissements français survivent nécessairement au régime ottoman.

2. — Accord franco-anglais du 23 Décembre 1920 entre autres.

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Reference:- EO 371 / 61784

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lissemens français que ceux-ci ont répandu depuis un siècle et répandent toujours leur bienfait dans le pays.

Il entre donc dans les attributions de la *Commission spéciale des Nations Unies pour la Palestine* de tenir compte de cet état de choses et de prévoir, dans ses recommandations, la sauvegarde d'institutions qui ont grandement contribué à une oeuvre humanitaire profitable à tous, sans distinction de nationalité, de race ou de religion.

C'est la raison pour laquelle est soumis à la haute attention de la Commission spéciale des Nations Unies pour la Palestine le présent mémoandum qui comprend :

- I.- Une liste des Oeuvres françaises, avec la date de leur premier établissement en Palestine, les localités occupées et le nombre de maisons d'oeuvres dans chacune de ces localités;
- II.- L'énumération des Oeuvres classées sous différentes rubriques, avec les statistiques les plus récentes;
- III.- Un bref commentaire de cette énumération montrant quelques-uns des avantages que la Palestine retire de ces Oeuvres.

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I

LISTE DES OEUVRES FRANCAISES EN PALESTINE¹

date du premier établissement dans ce pays, localités occupées et nombre de maisons d'oeuvres dans chacune des localités.

1848.- SOEURS DE SAINT-JOSEPH DE L'APPARITION.-
Abou-Gosh 1; Beitjalah 1; Bethléem 2; Jaffa 3; Jérusalem 3;
Naplouse 1; Nazareth 2; Ramallah 1; Ramleh 1.-

1856.- RELIGIEUSES DE NOTRE-DAME DE SION.-
Ain-Karim 1; Jérusalem 1.-

1858.- DAMES DE NAZARETH.-
Haifa 1; Nazareth 1; Shefamar 1; St. Jean d'Acre 1.-

1873.- RELIGIEUSES CARMELITES.-
Bethléem 1; Haifa (Mont Carmel) 1; Jérusalem 1; Nazareth 1.-

1874.- PERES DE NOTRE-DAME DE SION.-
Jérusalem 1.-

1878.- FRERES DES ECOLES CHRETIENNES.-
Bethléem 1; Haifa 1; Jaffa 2; Jérusalem 2; Nazareth 1.-

1878.- PERES-BLANCS DU CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.-
Jérusalem 1.-

1879.- PERES DU SACRE-COEUR DE BETHARRAM.-
Amwas 1; Beitjalah 1; Bethléem 1; Nazareth 1.-

1882.- ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE.-
Haifa 1; Jérusalem 3; Safed 1; Tel-Aviv 2; Tibériade 1.-

1. — Les établissements catholiques reçoivent une subvention annuelle de l'Etat français, la Chaire de Civilisation française de l'Université Hébraïque, le Centre de culture française, ainsi que toutes les écoles de l'Alliance Israélite sont entièrement à la charge de l'Etat français. Ces dernières écoles reçoivent cependant de faibles subventions du gouvernement palestinien et des organisations juives.

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1884.- PERES DOMINICAINS.-
Jérusalem 1.-

1884.- CLARISSES.-
Jérusalem 1; Nazareth 1.-

1886.- FILLES DE LA CHARITE.-
Bethléem 1; Haifa 1; Jérusalem 1; Nazareth 1; Béthanie 1.-

1887.- PERES ASSOMPTIONISTES.-
Jérusalem 2.-

1887.- RELIGIEUSES DE MARIE REPARATRICE.-
Jérusalem 1.-

1890.- PERES TRAPPISTES.-
Latroun 1.-

1891.- SALESIENS FRANCAIS.-
Nazareth 1.-

1896.- BENEDICTINES DU CALVAIRE.-
Jérusalem 1.-

1899.- BENEDICTINS DE LA PIERRE-QUI-VIRE.-
Abou-Gosh 1; Jérusalem 1.-

1903.- PERES PASSIONISTES.-
Béthanie 1.-

1904.- PERES LAZARISTES.-
Jérusalem 1.-

1910.- TIERS ORDRE DU CARMEL.-
Esfia 1; Haifa 1.-

1910.- FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE.-
Bethléem 1; Jérusalem 1; Nazareth 1.-

1935.- RELIGIEUSES OBLATES DE L'ASSOMPTION.-
Jérusalem 1.-

1945.- RELIGIEUSES DE NOTRE-DAME DES APOTRES.-
Bethléem 1.-

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Re

EO 371 / 61784

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II

a) OEUVRES HOSPITALIERES

1^o) HOPITAUX¹

	Malades hos- pitalisés	Journées d'hos- pitalisation	Interventions chirurgicales
BETHLEEM.-	1945		
Filles de la charité.....	1.037.....	12.206.....	393

A l'hôpital est annexée une pouponnière où 40 bébés sont élevés gratuitement depuis leur naissance jusqu'à l'âge de 3 ans. Plus de 2.000 enfants y ont été reçus depuis 1921, date de la fondation de cette crèche.

JAFFA.-

Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.....	2.852.....	31.375.....	1.058
	(137 gratuits)		(160 gratuites)

Service de Radiographie.

JERUSALEM.- Le premier hôpital fondé à Jérusalem (1849).

Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.....	1.887.....	28.787.....	1.260
	(502 gratuits)	(7.124 gratuites)	(447 gratuites)

Service de Radiographie avec médecin spécialiste.

NAZARETH.- 1946

Filles de la Charité.....	960.....	13.051.....	400
			Service de Radiographie.

2^o) DISPENSAIRES¹

ABOU-GOSH.-	Soeurs de St. Joseph.
AIN-KARIM.-	Religieuses de Notre-Dame de Sion.
BEITJALAH.-	Soeurs de St. Joseph.
BETHANIE.-	Filles de la Charité.
BETHLEEM.-	Filles de la Charité. Annexe à Hébron.
ESFIAH.-	Carmélites Enseignantes : 30 visites par jour.

1. — Un médecin de l'Etat français est en permanence attaché à chacun de ces hôpitaux.
1. — Un médecin, appointé par l'Etat français, et une voiture sanitaire sont à la disposition des dispensaires de Jérusalem et des environs.

42

HAIFA.- Filles de la Charité : 30.000 malades par an.
JAFFA.- Soeurs de Saint-Joseph : 57.696 malades.
JERUSALEM.- 1.- Dispensaire de l'Hôpital Français.
2.- Filles de la Charité.
LATROUN.- Pères Trappistes.
NAPLOUSE.- Soeurs de Saint-Joseph : 50.000 malades environ en 1945.
NAZARETH.- 1.- Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.
2.- Dispensaire de l'Hôpital Français.
RAMALLAH.- Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.
RAMLEH.- Soeurs de Saint-Joseph : 30.000 malades par an.
SHEFAMAR.- Dames de Nazareth : 150 malades environ par jour.
ST. JEAN D'ACRE.- Dames de Nazareth : 150 malades environ par jour.

3^e) HOSPICES.

JERUSALEM.- Filles de la Charité : 400 enfants, infirmes et vieillards;
école pour aveugles.
Hôtellerie de Notre-Dame de France (Pères Assomptionnistes).

b) ETABLISSEMENTS D'ENSEIGNEMENT

1^e) ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR ET ASSIMILE¹

- Ecole Biblique et Archéologique Française
24 étudiants en 1947.
- Chaire de Civilisation Française à l'Université Hébraïque
2 professeurs, 2 assistants, 1 bibliothécaire.

Centre de Culture Française
Cours de français et bibliothèque publique.

2^e) SEMINAIRES.

BEITJALAH.- Séminaire Patriarcal² — Pères du Sacré-Coeur de
Bétharram.

JERUSALEM.- Séminaire grec-catholique de Sainte-Anne (Pères-Blancs).
113 enfants ou jeunes gens. Formation du clergé
de rite melkite.
Séminaire syrien-catholique (Pères Bénédictins français).
40 élèves. Formation du clergé syrien-catholique.

1. — Voir les précisions relatives à ces trois établissements p. 11—12.
2. — Appartenant au Patriarcat Latin, mais confié à un ordre religieux français.

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BETHLEEM.— Séminaire des Pères du Sacré-Coeur de Bétharram
40 séminaristes.

30) COLLEGES, ECOLES, PENSIONNATS, ORPHELINATS.

AIN-KARIM.- – Religieuses de Notre-Dame de Sion — Ecole et Orphelinat. 23 orphelines gratuites.

BEITJALAH.- – Ecole des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.

BETHLEEM.- – Pensionnat et Orphelinat des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph. 247 élèves dont 72 gratuites au 1er mai 1946.

– Ecole paroissiale des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph¹.

– Ecole des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes. 153 élèves au 1er mai 1946.

– Orphelinat des Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie. 20 élèves — toutes gratuites.

ESFIA.- – Ecole des Soeurs Carmélites Enseignantes.

– Pensionnat et Ecole gratuite des Dames de Nazareth. 105 élèves.

HAIFA.- – Collège et Ecole gratuite des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes. 610 élèves au Collège — 200 à l'Ecole gratuite.

– Pensionnat et Ecole gratuite des Dames de Nazareth.

En 1946	Pensionnat	425.
	Ecole	350.

– Ecoles de l'Alliance Israélite.

750 élèves	320 garçons.
	430 filles.

– Ecole et Orphelinat des Filles de la Charité. 340 élèves gratuites,
545 au Collège,
66 à l'Orphelinat.

– Pensionnat et Ecole des Socurs Carmélites Enseignantes. 110 élèves en 1946.

JAFFA.- – Pensionnat et Ecole gratuite des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph. 362 élèves dont 278 gratuites.

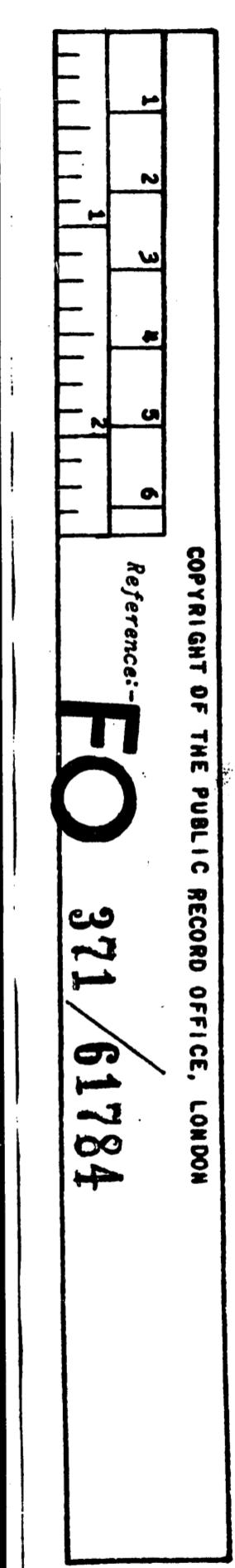
– Ecole paroissiale des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph¹.

– Collège et Ecole gratuite des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes.

Collège : 448 élèves.
Ecole gratuite : 250 élèves.

1. — Propriété de la Custodie de Terre-Sainte.

— 7 —



44

JERUSALEM.- - Pensionnat et Orphelinat des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.
526 élèves, dont 382 payantes et 144 gratuites, au
1er mai 1946.

- Ecole paroissiale des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph¹.
- Pensionnat et Orphelinat des Religieuses de Notre-Dame de Sion.
1er mai 1946 : 231 élèves { 150 payantes.
81 gratuites.
- Ecole professionnelle St. Pierre de Sion.
(en réorganisation)
- Collège et Ecole gratuite des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes.
Collège : 489 élèves.
Ecole gratuite : 278 élèves au 1er mai 1946.
- Ecole de filles de l'Alliance Israélite.
485 élèves en 1946.
- Ecole de garçons de l'Alliance Israélite.
1040 élèves.
- Ecole de sourds-muets de l'Alliance Israélite.
37 élèves.
- Bénédictines du Calvaire : Orphelinat grec-catholique.
14 élèves — toutes gratuites.
- Orphelinat des Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie.
25 élèves — toutes gratuites.

LATROUN.- - Orphelinat agricole des Pères Trappistes.

NAPLOUSE.- - Ecole et Orphelinat des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.
203 élèves.

NAZARETH.- - Ecole et Orphelinat des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.
50 pensionnaires.
271 élèves à l'Ecole et à l'Orphelinat.

- Ecole gratuite des Dames de Nazareth.
250 élèves.
- Ecole des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes.
190 élèves au 1er mai 1946 — tous gratuits.
- Ecole et Orphelinat de Jésus-Adolescent.
(en réorganisation).

RAMALLAH.- - Ecole des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.

RAMLEH.- - Ecole des Soeurs de Saint-Joseph.
302 élèves dont 90 gratuites.

SAFED.- - Ecole mixte de l'Alliance Israélite.
257 élèves.

1. — Propriété de la Custodie de Terre-Sainte.

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SHEFAMAR.- - Ecole des Dames de Nazareth.
240 élèves.

SAINT JEAN
D'ACRE.- - Ecole des Dames de Nazareth.
165 élèves.

TEL-AVIV.- - Ecoles de l'Alliance Israélite.
garçons : 388,
filles : 432.

TIBERIADE.- - Ecoles de l'Alliance Israélite.
381 élèves.

c) OEUVRES CONTEMPLATIVES
ET CHARITABLES

BETHLEEM.- Carmélites.

HAIFA.- Mont Carmel : Carmélites.

JERUSALEM.- Carmélites.
Clarisses.
Religieuses de Marie Réparatrice.

NAZARETH.- Carmélites.
Clarisses.

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III.

Les chiffres cités ont leur éloquence, mais la réalité concrète parle plus haut encore. C'est pourquoi un bref commentaire s'efforcera de mettre en relief les bienfaits que le pays retire de ces œuvres d'hospitalisation, d'enseignement et de charité.

Comme on le constate, les hôpitaux sont bien fréquentés puisqu'ils traitent près de 7.000 malades par an. Ce nombre témoigne de la confiance en l'habileté des médecins et au dévouement des infirmières. Tous les malades, sans distinction de race ou de religion, sont admis dans nos hôpitaux et l'on voit s'y coudoyer les Arabes chrétiens ou musulmans, les Juifs en plus petit nombre, ces hôpitaux étant situés dans des quartiers arabes.

**

Mais le record de l'affluence est battu, de loin, par les dispensaires. Là les gens trouvent le plus souvent des soins entièrement gratuits, quelle que soit leur condition de fortune. Parfois on leur demande une modique somme —quelques piastres— représentant à peine le prix de certains médicaments, objets de pansement, etc... utilisés pour les soigner. Si leur pauvreté est certaine et s'ils sont dans l'impossibilité de verser si peu que ce soit, ils sont soignés gratuitement.

Les malades ne sont pas les seuls à apprécier ces services. Les médecins étrangers eux-mêmes reconnaissent l'habileté et le dévouement des religieuses et tel hôpital gouvernemental n'hésite pas à diriger sur le dispensaire des sœurs des malades atteints par exemple de maux d'yeux exigeant des soins très longs et très assidus.

Les sœurs attachées aux hôpitaux et dispensaires ne se contentent pas de soigner ceux qui viennent à elles. Elles visitent à domicile les malades qui réclament leurs soins. Les Filles de la Charité notamment — celles de Jérusalem et de Bethléem — vont chaque semaine, les unes à Silwan, les secondes à Beth-Saïour et Hébron, pansant avec dévouement tous ceux, — hommes, femmes, enfants — qui recourent à leurs bons offices.

**

Lorsqu'on parle de charité on ne serait pas complet si l'on ne signalait l'Hospice de St. Vincent de Paul à Jérusalem, tenu par les Filles de la Charité et qui abrite près de 400 personnes : vieux, vieilles, aveugles, infirmes, orphelins. La misère est le seul titre qu'on demande de ceux qui y sollicitent leur admission.

**

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Les œuvres d'enseignement jouent un rôle plus important en ce qu'elles élèvent les enfants dans tous les sens du mot, alors qu'un malade, une fois guéri, en reste à son niveau primitif. Les pensionnats, collèges, écoles instruisent et éduquent, meublent l'esprit, forment le cœur et préparent les jeunes gens et jeunes filles à jouer plus tard leur rôle dans la vie. Or, ce sont 12.000 élèves qui fréquentent les établissements scolaires français de Palestine.

♦♦

L'Ecole Biblique et Archéologique française est rattachée au Couvent des Dominicains de St. Etienne. Fondée en 1890, elle poursuit depuis ce temps son labeur scientifique : explication de la Bible par l'étude de l'Orient ancien (langues, archéologie, etc...). Les élèves viennent de tous les points de l'horizon. On y compte cette année des Français, des Espagnols, des Américains, un Italien, un Belge, un Luxembourgeois, un Suisse, des Hollandais. Tous ces étudiants suivent des cours de langues orientales : grec, hébreu, syriaque, assyrien, sumérien, copte, égyptien, arabe; des cours d'histoire ancienne; des cours d'exégèse de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament, d'épigraphie sémitique, et visitent le pays en détail.

Là ne se borne pas l'activité de l'Ecole. Le Père Vincent, correspondant de l'Institut de France et autres Corps savants, a une notoriété mondiale en fait d'archéologie palestinienne et le Père Abel, qui sillonne depuis bientôt cinquante ans le pays, a publié entre autres une *Géographie de Palestine* qui fait autorité.

C'est sous la direction des professeurs de l'Ecole que furent fouillés, pour nous borner à la Palestine : Beit-Djibrin, Ain Douq, l'église d'Amwas, Ain el-Mahmoudieh, Abou-Gosh. En dépit de la difficulté des temps, d'autres fouilles sont actuellement en cours à Tell Farah, près Naplouse.

Par ses cours, ses publications (*Revue Biblique, Collection d'Etudes Bibliques*), l'Ecole étudie donc et fait connaître au loin le passé de la Palestine. C'est cette œuvre scientifique que l'Etat français a sanctionnée en faisant, en 1920, de l'Ecole Biblique *l'Ecole biblique et archéologique française*, où il envoie de jeunes techniciens acquérir une formation pratique dans les diverses branches de l'Orientalisme.

Dans ce milieu cosmopolite de Jérusalem où s'affrontent tant de races, de croyances, d'intérêts, de passions, tous les travailleurs de bonne volonté trouvent accueil à la salle de lecture ou à la bibliothèque de l'Ecole biblique, et le cycle annuel des conférences voit réunis les Européens, les Arabes et les Juifs venus pour entendre parler de la Palestine ou de ce qui s'y rapporte.

Les Dominicains ne sont d'ailleurs pas les seuls qui se soient occupés du passé de la Palestine. Les Pères Assomptionistes ont eu, en la personne du Père Germer-Durant, et les Pères-Blancs en celle du Père Cré, des savants palestinologues. Les Pères-Blancs ont fouillé la Piscine Probatique, proche de Ste-Anne, ainsi que la basilique de l'Eleona, au Mont des Oliviers, et les Pères de Bétharram, après avoir été des pionniers dans le domaine de la préhistoire du pays, ont constitué un musée fort important.

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Dans le domaine des Antiquités, on ne peut omettre de noter que l'Etat français est propriétaire de monuments qui sont parmi les plus beaux témoins du passé et souvent les plus instructifs de la Terre-Sainte :

A Jérusalem, le Tombeau dit des Rois (tombeau d'Hélène d'Adiabène); le sanctuaire de Ste-Anne, monument des Croisés, admirablement préservé, donné de la Turquie à la France à la suite de la guerre de Crimée; les grottes du Pater et du Crédos, sur le mont des Oliviers.

A Abou-Gosh, le sanctuaire de St-Jérémie, datant lui aussi des Croisés et tout aussi bien conservé.

L'accès de ces monuments est largement ouvert à tous, habitants du pays, touristes, étudiants, savants. La France n'a qu'un souci, leur préservation, et elle s'y adonne avec un soin affectueux.

D'autres monuments historiques sont la propriété de communautés françaises, tels à Jérusalem le sanctuaire de l'Ecce Homo et les restes de la tour Antonia, à Amwas les ruines de la belle église romaine rebâtie par les Croisés.

**

La Chaire de Civilisation française de l'Université Hébraïque dispense l'enseignement supérieur à un certain nombre d'étudiants, alors que le Centre de Culture française voit, fréquentant la même bibliothèque ou assis sur les mêmes bancs, jeunes gens arabes et juifs désireux de parfaire leur savoir.

**

C'est également une œuvre d'importance que celle de la formation des différents clergés dont sont chargés les Pères-Blanes (200 prêtres, dont treize évêques, sont sortis de leur séminaire), les Pères Bénédictins et les Pères de Bétharram. Il n'y a pas à insister sur l'influence bienfaisante que peut avoir un prêtre instruit, dévoué, formé d'après les disciplines modernes, connaissant bien le pays et ayant à cœur sa prospérité dans tous les domaines : spirituel et matériel.

**

Les jeunes gens et jeunes filles formés par les pensionnats, collèges et écoles — qu'il s'agisse d'établissements catholiques ou juifs — qui ont été énumérés ne le cèdent en rien, sous le rapport du savoir et de l'éducation, à ceux sortant d'autres écoles. A la fin de leurs études les élèves possèdent au moins deux des langues officielles du pays et n'ont généralement pas de difficulté à trouver un emploi. Dans certaines de ces écoles, le manque de place seul empêche de recevoir un plus grand nombre d'enfants. Cet afflux est un signe non équivoque de la bonne tenue de ces établissements et du prix que l'on attache à l'instruction et à l'éducation qui y sont données.

Ce mélange des élèves, catholiques, orthodoxes, musulmans ou juifs, qui a lieu dans certaines écoles (par exemple au Pensionnat des Soeurs de St.-Joseph de Jérusalem) n'est pas non plus sans avantages au point

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de vue général. Formés de la même manière, soumis au même règlement, faisant des études identiques — *mais parfaitement libres au point de vue religieux* — tous apprennent à se connaître mutuellement et à s'estimer, ce qui fait disparaître bien des préjugés au bénéfice de la paix générale.

**

Les Pères Trappistes de Latroun, s'ils ne s'adonnent pas à des œuvres extérieures — à l'exception de leur dispensaire toujours très achalandé et d'un petit orphelinat — exercent pourtant une influence civilisatrice considérable sur les paysans qui habitent à proximité de leur Abbaye et, pour beaucoup d'entre eux, sur son territoire. Ils les emploient dans leur exploitation agricole et leurs travaux de construction. Ils leur procurent ainsi un travail bien rémunéré. Ils en ont fait des tailleurs de pierre habiles, de bons maçons et des cultivateurs avertis. Les relations, dès lors, ne peuvent qu'être excellentes entre les Pères et leurs ouvriers qui, bien que musulmans, non seulement les respectent mais leur témoignent le plus entier dévouement.

**

Il n'est pas jusqu'aux communautés cloîtrées et purement contemplatives dont la présence ne profite aux populations avoisinantes car, pauvres elles-mêmes, elles trouvent encore le moyen de faire la charité et leurs portes sont souvent assiégées par des miséreux, qu'elles secourent sans distinction de race ou de religion.

**

Telles sont les considérations qui vivifient un peu l'énumération par trop sèche des diverses activités françaises en Palestine. Personne, semble-t-il, ne pourra contester l'apport des Oeuvres françaises à chaque Communauté locale — chrétienne, musulmane et juive — prise en son particulier, mais aussi le facteur de bonne entente et de compréhension mutuelle qu'elles constituent entre les divers éléments de la population. Ce qu'elles ont fait jusqu'à présent elles peuvent encore le faire dans l'avenir.

Jérusalem, le 15 Juin 1947.

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ANNEXE

ACCORD FRANCO-TURC DE 1913

SUBSEQUENT

AUX ACCORDS DE MYTILENE DE 1904

Son Excellence Monsieur BOMPARD, Ambassadeur de la République Française et Son Excellence le Prince SAID HALIM Pacha, Grand Vizir et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de l'Empire Ottoman, agissant au nom de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, sont convenus de ce qui suit :

I. Les Firmans réglementaires seront délivrés d'office et sans frais aux Etablissements sous Protectorat Français tant scolaires qu'hospitaliers, de bienfaisance ou de culte, portés sur la liste ci-jointe.

II. En vue de cette opération, l'Ambassade communiquera au Gouvernement Impérial les plans, titres de propriété et données d'usage relatifs à ces Etablissements.

III. Pour ceux d'entre eux qui ne seraient pas en mesure de produire présentement ces documents, soit parce qu'ils ne les détiennent pas, soit parce qu'ils sont encore en location, l'Ambassade se réserve de demander les Firmans en question, au fur et à mesure que ces Etablissements auront régularisé leur situation.

IV. A partir de la date de la remise du Firman à l'Ambassade, les Institutions devront, dans un délai de 6 mois, faire les démarches nécessaires auprès des autorités locales compétentes, en vue de la rectification d'office et sans frais de leurs titres de propriété au nom de leurs Etablissements.

V. Elles jouiront, sans attendre l'accomplissement de ces formalités des priviléges fiscaux, douaniers et municipaux qui dérivent du fait de leur reconnaissance, étant bien entendu que les immeubles détenus en location restent assujettis aux impôts tant qu'ils ne sont pas devenus la propriété de ces Institutions.

VI. Pour ce qui est de l'exemption de l'impôt foncier, elle s'appliquera non seulement à la bâtie principale, mais aussi aux attenances et dépendances nécessaires à leur fonctionnement, telles que communs, cours, jardins et enclos contigus, à l'exclusion de toutes propriétés de rapport bâties et non bâties, lesquelles devront être cependant inscrites au nom des Etablissements dont elles dépendent.

VII. Ces institutions ne seront donc tenues de payer en fait de taxes, que le Mukataa ou Idjaré-i-zémin, qui ne commencera à courir que de la

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date de la rectification des titres, et cela sans rappel d'arriérés d'impôts d'aucune sorte, sous la réserve faite au paragraphe précédent en ce qui concerne les immeubles en location et les propriétés de rapport mentionnés ci-dessus.

VIII. En principe et conformément à tous les précédents établis, la redevance annuelle fixe en question ne pouvant être imposée que sur un terrain sur lequel on a bâti ou on projette de bâtir, ne saurait être basée, comme d'ailleurs l'indique le sens propre de cette expression, que sur la valeur du sol, la construction restant serf-mulk.

IX. Il va sans dire que les propriétés serf-mulk seront dispensées de toute redevance analogue.

X. Le Gouvernement Impérial répondra dans un délai maximum de 6 mois aux demandes d'autorisation présentées par l'Ambassade en vue de réparer, de modifier ou d agrandir les constructions des Etablissements placés sous le Protectorat Français, en vue de les étendre ou de transférer leur siège avec ou sans extension, ou encore en vue d'établir de nouvelles constructions ou d'ouvrir de nouveaux Etablissements, lesquels ne peuvent être créés dans les quartiers habités exclusivement par des musulmans. Passé ce délai, l'autorisation avec les immunités, priviléges et franchise qu'elle comporte, sera considérée comme acquise. En cas d'opposition motivée formulée par écrit dans le délai ci-dessus par la Sublime-Porte, le Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères et l'Ambassade de la République examineront de concert les objections faites, à l'effet d'y remédier. L'autorisation ne pourra par conséquent être subordonnée à la renonciation à quelqu'un des priviléges, immunités ou franchise ci-dessus mentionnés; toutefois en ce qui concerne les écoles et hôpitaux ne figurant pas sur la liste ci-jointe et dont la création sera demandée après conclusion du présent accord, ils ne seront appelés à bénéficier des priviléges fiscaux qu'à condition de fournir une proportion de 25% au moins d'hospitalisés et d'élèves admis gratuitement.

XI. De même le Gouvernement Impérial ne pourra opposer l'engagement qui aurait été pris au moment de l'achat du terrain ou de l'immeuble, de ne pas les affecter au culte, à l'instruction ou à la bienfaisance et un pareil engagement ne sera en aucun cas exigé à l'avenir des Français qui se rendront acquéreurs de terrains ou d'immeubles, étant bien entendu d'ailleurs que des établissements français du genre de ceux visés, ne pourront être ouverts sans autorisation à peine de fermeture.

XII. Les Institutions scolaires françaises existantes ou à créer seront assimilées aux Ecoles de l'Etat en ce qui concerne les dispositions relatives au service militaire des professeurs et des élèves. Elles le seront également, si elles en font la demande, en ce qui concerne la valeur des diplômes en tant que donnant accès aux diverses Ecoles Impériales de tous les degrés, mais alors le Gouvernement Ottoman pourra exercer, avec l'assistance consulaire, un contrôle, qui se limitera aux programmes et aux examens sur celles qui réclameront cette dernière assimilation.

Constantinople, 18 Décembre 1913.

Signé: SAID HALIM

Signé: BOMPARD.

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Hamadpis Liphshitz Press, Jerusalem

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3149 Wt. 26.691/137 100m 9146 (51) F.&S.

Registry
No.

E7111/46131

Top Secret.
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Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

letter 15

Monsieur de
Guiringaud
Guiringaud

(from Mr. Baxter)

French Embassy
3, Carlton Gardens
W.1.

OUT FILE

Entered a.m. 53.

7 Aug

Dear Monsieur de Guiringaud,

Thank you for your
letter of the 29th July,
inclosing a copy of the
memorandum submitted to the
United Nations Special Committee
on Palestine by the French
Consulate General in Jerusalem.
The memorandum has been
read with interest here.

MS. 2/8

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) C. W. Baxter

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OUT FILE

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

7th August, 1947

No. E 7111/46/31.

Dear Monsieur de Quiringand,

Thank you for your letter of the 29th July, enclosing a copy of the memorandum submitted to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine by the French Consulate General in Jerusalem. The memorandum has been read with interest here.

Yours sincerely,

(S_{qcl.}) (C.W. Baxter).

Monsieur Louis de Guiringaud
French Embassy,
3, Carlton Gardens,
S.W.1.

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Reference:- EO 371 / 61784

583

E

55

1947

PALESTINE

E 7142

7 AUG 1947

Registry Number } E7142/46/31.

FROM

P.Q.

No.

Mr John E. Name

Dated

31 July

Received in Registry }

7 Aug.

Anti-Semitism in Britain
 Mr John E. Name asked S.A.C. if he will take
 note of the increase of Anti-Semitism
 in this country, and instigate an enquiry
 into the growth of Fascist and semi-Fascist
 societies. Mr Ede, Organisations are closely
 watched. Do not think that their activities
 have resulted in increase of Anti-Semitism.

Last Paper.

7111

(Minutes.)

MS. 2078

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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Reference:-

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(Action completed.)

G.H. 21/8

(Index)

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Next Paper.

7144

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EASTERN

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56

Parliamentary Question

* 66. Mr. John E. Haire.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if he will take notice of the increase of anti-Semitism in this country; and institute an inquiry into the growth of Fascist and semi-Fascist societies.

31 JUL 1947

Lab.
by name.

ANSWERED 31-7-47

REPLY TO MR. EDE.

(66)

ANTI-SEMITISM

23. Mr. John E. Haire asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he will take notice of the increase of anti-Semitism in this country; and institute an inquiry into the growth of Fascist and semi-Fascist societies.

Mr. Ede: The activities of these organisations are closely watched, and no special inquiry needs to be instituted for this purpose. Their influence is negligible and it would be an exaggeration of their importance to suggest that their activities have resulted in any significant increase of anti-Semitism.

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Reference:-

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E 7142

7 AUG 1947

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1947

E

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E-7144

7 AUG 1947

PALESTINE

Registry
Number E7144/46/31

FROM P. McAllister

No. M.P.

Dated 4th August

Received in Registry 29 July

7 Aug.

Protests against deportation of Jews.

Enclosed copy of telegrams from Mr. J. S. Dugay and Mr. Walter Lawrence, conveying their protests against deportation of Jews residing in the Palestine.

Last Paper.

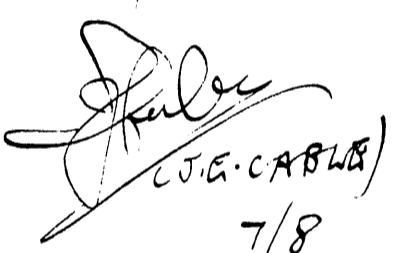
7142

(Minutes.)

References.

As there will probably be a statement in the House next week, I do not think any further reply is required.

The letters have already been acknowledged.



C.J.E. CARLESS
7/8

B.S. Bens
Aug 7

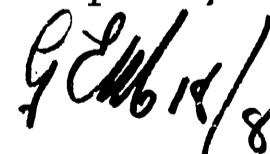
143 7/8

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Wpt f. McAllister
M.P.
Aug 1.

(Action completed.)



G. E. McAllister
7/8

(Index)



G. E. McAllister
7/8

Next Paper.

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Jack
F
2. Bastion Rd.

29th July 1947.

OK
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The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

L 7144

My dear Bevin,

I enclose a telegram from Mr. Samuel
Lipsey, President of the Jewish
Representative Council, 16, Turriff
Street, Glasgow, C.5., conveying their
protest against the deportation of Jews
seeking entry into Palestine.

Yours sincerely,

Gilbert McAllister

Gilbert McAllister, M.P.

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Prefix. Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words.

9.11 PM 71
p.m.
From BRUTY.
By CB



TELEGRAM

4.30 p.m. GLASGOW T. 59

No. 59
OFFICE STAMP

To _____
By _____

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MK G MCALLISTER WEST OF SCOTLANDS MPS
HOUSE OF COMMONS LONDON. =

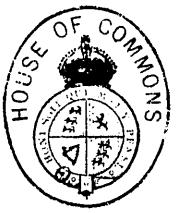
Glasgow Jewry protests against
deportation Jews seeking entry Palestine
urges immediately admission Palestine and
adoption by HM Government Humane policy
calculated to mitigate and end sufferings
our people in concentration camps and
elsewhere whose only hope is Palestine =
Samuel Lipsey President Jewish
Representative Council 16 Turriff Street
Glasgow C5 +

For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call, with this form
at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form, and, if possible, the envelope.

B or C
C

1	2	3	4	5	6

EO 371/61784



1 Cash. 60

2: Eastern Dep't

29th July 1947.

PK
31/7

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

My dear Bevin,

I also enclose a telegram from Mr. Mischa Louvish, Chairman of the Jewish Socialist Labour Party in Glasgow, conveying their protest against the deportation of Jews seeking entry into Palestine.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gilbert McAllister".

Gilbert McAllister, M.P.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
	2				

(See reverse side)

At.....	m	RECEIVED	d.	62
From.....				
By.....				

POST OFFICE

TELEGRAM

Prefix. Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words.

At..... m
 From.....
 By..... 782 1.15 PM GLASGOW 1 48

3 MCALISTER WEST OF SCOTLAND LABOUR MPS HOUSE OF
 COMMONS LONDON -

ENGLISH SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATION JEWS
 REFUGEE AS CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY STOP URGE FULL BLENDED
 LABOUR POLICY BY IMMEDIATELY ADMITTING THEM AND OTHERS
 NEEDING HOMES TO PALESTINE = ENGLISH CHAIRMAN JEWS
 SOCIALISTS LABOUR PARTY PUBLIC ZION BEXHILL SP GLASGOW d.c.

For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call with this form B.R.C.
 at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form, and, if possible, the envelope



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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO 371/61784

OUT FILE

E7144/46/31

62

1st August, 1947.

Dear McAllister,

Thank you for your two letters and for sending me the cables from Mr. Samuel Lipsey, President of the Jewish Representative Council and Mr. Mischa Louvish, Chairman of the Jewish Socialist Labour Party in Glasgow.

This matter is, of course, receiving my close attention.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ERNEST BEVAN

Gilbert McAllister, Esq., M.P.

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Reference:-

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FO 371 / 61784

E

63

E 7151

7 AUG 1947

Registry Number } E7151/46/31

FROM

No. Stockholm.

Dated 130/13/47
Received

*Received
in Registry}* 26 July

7 Aug

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

7144

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Anti-Semitic Propaganda.

Reply Stockholm (letter 130/12/47 of Feb'y-7).
(EG240/46/31) states above, has been lauded before
the courts. He adopted an arrogant attitude
and tried to show that his point of view,
which he agreed in the same as that so well
met in "Der Sturmer". He was ordered to
undergo an excommunicated, per sanctis.

(Minu
21 (8.

1473. 209
75

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Reference:- EO 371 / 61784

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
 623/8	 539/48

Next Paper.

4212

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.I.

British Legation
Stockholm.
26th July, 1947.

(130/13/47)

E 7151

7 AUG 1947

Dear Eastern Department,

As foreshadowed in our letter to you
130/12/47 of July 7th, Åberg has been hauled
before the courts, for offences against the
paragraph of the Press Law which forbids the
spreading of such false or distorted information
as may confuse the public.

He adopted an arrogant attitude and tried to show that his point of view, which he agrees is the same as that so well put in "Der Stürmer", was correct, so he was ordered to undergo an examination by doctors to see if he was sane.

The Press report his case fully and in a hostile manner.

Yours ever,
STOCKHOLM CHANCERY.

**Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.**

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1	2	3	4	5	6

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EO 371 / 61784

10 6Y	Palestine EASTERN	EY212/G - 8 AUG 1947
<p>EY212/461/G</p> <p><i>Mr Trafford Smith</i></p> <p>C.O to Mr Beoley YD842/158/47 Dated 4 Aug Received & Rep</p> <p>Last Paper.</p> <p>E6Y64</p> <p>References.</p> <p>(Print.)</p> <p><i>(How disposed of.)</i></p> <p>2/1) <i>Mr Trafford Smith C.O</i> <i>from Mr Beoley</i> <i>22 Aug</i></p> <p>(Action completed.)</p> <p><i>22/8</i></p> <p>(Index.)</p> <p><i>W.M.</i></p> <p>Next Paper.</p>		<p>Meeting on 18 July to discuss problems of recommendation for partition of Palestine</p> <p>(Minutes.)</p> <p>The whole of this discussion seems to have been based on the assumption that H.M.G. will agree to act as the instrument for giving effect to partition if that policy is recommended by the General Assembly. This however cannot be regarded as a foregone conclusion.</p> <p>Mr. Evans for any obs.</p> <p>H. Beoley 17/8</p> <p>These are three aspects of this matter:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The constitutional procedure for the establishment of the independent states. (b) The legislative measures necessary in the United Kingdom and in Palestine to give effect to the constitutional changes. (c) The measures necessary in the field of international law to effectuate the change in Palestine's international status. <p>(a) and (b) are, I think, primarily the concern of the Colonial Office and the Government of Palestine, and I have no observations to make on the conclusions of the meeting other than to say that they appear to me to be on sound lines.</p> <p>As/</p> <p>30471 F.O.P.</p>

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Reference:-					
FO 371/61784					

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66
As regards (c), no international instrument would be necessary to terminate the Mandate and establish two or more independent states. It is doubtful if the Mandate as such still exists, and the Assembly's Resolution on Palestine would form the international basis for the creation of the new states. H.M.G.'s individual recognition of the new states as sovereign independent states could be effected in various ways; e.g. under U.K. legislation, or by the exchange of diplomatic representatives, or by making Treaties with the new States, or by participating in their admission to U.N.O.. It is not clear that, as in the case of Iraq and Transjordan, a Treaty with the new states defining the relationship between them and H.M.G. would be either essential or desirable; but it might be useful in order to clear up points about nationality, and to transfer to the new states the benefits and responsibilities arising out of international agreements entered into by H.M.G. affecting Palestine.

I agree that the case of India might afford useful guidance. So might that of Burma; and on some aspects of the matter, particularly in the international field, the cases of Iraq and Transjordan should be referred to as to the instruments that were drawn up.

W.V.J. Evans
(W.V.J. EVANS)

19th August, 1947

Letter to C.O.

N.Y. 19/8

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61784



75872/158/47

TOP SECRET

Mr Dent Haall

8 AUG 1947 E

Downing Street,
S.W.1.

Encls

7th August, 1947. 67

E7212

- 8 AUG 1947

With reference to Martin's letter of the 15th July in which he mentioned that we were arranging a preliminary discussion with the Attorney General, Palestine, on the arrangements which would have to be made for the legal drafting consequent upon a partition decision by the United Nations, I enclose for your information, and for any comments which you or the Foreign Office Legal Advisers may wish to offer, two copies of a note of the discussion which took place.

A copy of the note has been sent to the High Commissioner for Palestine.

Yours etc

Franklin Smith

H. BEELEY, ESQ., C.B.E.

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Reference:-

EO 371 / 61784

A meeting was held on 18th July, 1947, at the Colonial Office to discuss the legal and constitutional problems of a recommendation for partition in Palestine if made by U.N.S.C.O.P. and endorsed by the General Assembly. Mr. Martin, Mr. Gibson (Attorney-General Palestine), Mr. Roberts-Wray, Mr. Trafford Smith and Mr. Mathieson were present.

2. Mr. Gibson said that he was not convinced of the necessity, in the event of Palestine being partitioned into two or more independent states, for an international document framing the constitutions of the states. The Palestine law officers had formed the opinion that under the League of Nations Mandate partition could be carried out by Orders in Council, without reference of the instruments to the League. They also held the view that the Charter of the United Nations had not had the effect of determining the Mandate which remained a binding obligation.

3. Mr. Roberts-Wray said that the Foreign Office legal advisers were of the opinion, with which he agreed, that, with the demise of the League, we could in theory disregard the Mandate, but we had informed the United Nations that we would continue to administer Palestine under the terms of the Mandate until other arrangements were made.

4. Mr. Gibson pointed out that under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League powers were taken to establish the mandates system but under the Charter the United Nations had no powers to frame constitutions for independent states. Mr. Roberts-Wray agreed that the United Nations should not be asked to frame constitutions. His Majesty's Government would have jurisdiction in Palestine and could legislate accordingly to implement a decision taken by the General Assembly. A resolution by the General Assembly, if in adequate detail, could provide the basis for an Order-in-Council. He thought that it might not be technically possible for His Majesty to determine his jurisdiction in Palestine by Order-in-Council. His power to legislate by Order-in-Council derived from the Mandate and the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. Could he determine that jurisdiction by exercising it? An act of Parliament analogous to the provision in the India Independence Act regarding the States, would no doubt suffice, though for political reasons this would presumably have to be based upon some action taken by the United Nations. An Order-in-Council would be equally effective if similarly based upon some international agreement determining His Majesty's jurisdiction. Mr. Gibson was not persuaded that action by Order-in-Council without any such instrument was technically precluded although he saw some advantage in an Act of Parliament. It was agreed that draft instruments would not necessarily have to be referred to the United Nations for concurrence.

5. Mr. Gibson pointed out that the India Independence Act gave power to existing elected assemblies to frame constitutions. No such assemblies existed in

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Reference:-

EO 371 / 61784

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Palestine. The suggested procedure for Palestine which emerged in discussion was as follows. An instrument would be required empowering the High Commissioner to arrange for the setting up of elected assemblies to frame their own constitutions and giving him power to adapt existing law to the new political arrangements. The Palestine Order-in-Council would have to be amended so as to leave the successor governments with some corpus juris. During this interregnum the High Commissioner would discuss and agree with executive councils drawn from the communities being granted self-government the legislation necessary in Palestine to initiate the devolution of executive powers and legislative authority. Efforts would have to be made to safeguard in these discussions British interests in the successor states, which would have to be secured later by treaty.

6. It was agreed that the drafting of any Orders-in-Council required would be done in the Colonial Office but that any preliminary drafts which Palestine could offer would be most useful.

7. Mr. Gibson expressed himself as satisfied that the question could not be taken much further until more was known of the U.N.S.C.O.P. recommendations. He would arrange for the views expressed at the meeting to be examined in Palestine. It was also arranged that he would call on the legal adviser to the India Office and discuss the problem with him in the light of experience gained in framing the India Independence Act.

Colonial Office,

July, 1947.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No. E.7212/46/G.

TOP SECRET
Secret.
CONFIDENTIAL
EXTERMINATE
XEROX

Draft.

Mr. Trafford Smith
Colonial Office.

Mr. Evans first
10/8

10/8
21st August, 1947.

70

My dear Trafford,

Thank you for your letter No. 75872/158/47 of the 7th August, enclosing the record of a discussion held at the Colonial Office on the legal instruments which would have to be prepared if the United Nations recommended partition in Palestine and H.M. Government agreed to give effect to this recommendation.

Our Legal Advisers point out that there are three aspects of this question:

- (a) The constitutional procedure ^{for} with the establishment of ^{the} independent states.
- (b) The legislative measures necessary in the United Kingdom and Palestine to give ^{effect} ~~order~~ to the constitutional changes.
- (c) The measures necessary in the field of international law to effectuate ^{the} changes in Palestine's ^{also} internal status.

Of these, (a) and (b) are primarily your concern and that of the Government of Palestine. Our Legal Advisers have no observations to make on the conclusions of your meeting so far ^{as} ~~these~~ two aspects of the question are concerned, other than to say that they appear to be on sound lines.

As regards (c), no international instrument would be necessary to terminate the Mandate and establish two or more independent states. It is doubtful, however, if the Mandate as such still exists, and ^{the} ~~Joint~~ Assembly resolution on Palestine would form ^{the} international basis for the creation of the new states. H.M. Government's individual recognition of the new states as sovereign independent states could be effected in various/

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Reference:-
FO 371/61784

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various ways; e.g. under United Kingdom legislature,
or by the exchange of diplomatic representatives,
or by making treaties with the new states, or by
participating in their admission to the United
Nations. It is not clear from a purely constitutional
point of view, whether a treaty with the new
states defining the relationship between them
and H.M. Government would be essential; but it might
be useful to clear up points about nationality and
to transfer to the new states the benefits and
responsibilities arising out of international
agreements entered into by H.M. Government affecting
Palestine.

The Legal Advisers agree that the case of India might afford useful guidance, as might that of Burma, and on some aspects of the matter, particularly in the international field, it might be useful to refer to the instruments that were drawn up in the cases of Iraq and Transjordan.

Yrs. sincerely,
sgd) Peter Gattan, M.B. 19th
for (H. Bealey)

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Reference:-

EQ 371 / 61784

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1.

72

22nd August, 1947.

(E 7212/46/G)

SECRET

My dear Trafford,

Thank you for your letter No. 75872/158/47 of the 7th August, enclosing the record of a discussion held at the Colonial Office on the legal instruments which would have to be prepared if the United Nations recommended partition in Palestine and His Majesty's Government agreed to give effect to this recommendation.

Our Legal Advisers point out that there are three aspects of this question:

(a) The constitutional procedure for the establishment of the independent states.

(b) The legislative measures necessary in the United Kingdom and Palestine to give effect to the constitutional changes.

(c) The measures necessary in the field of international law to effectuate the change in Palestine's international status.

Of these, (a) and (b) are primarily your concern and that of the Government of Palestine. Our Legal Advisers have no observations to make on the conclusions of your meeting so far as these two aspects of the question are concerned, other than to say that they appear to be on sound lines.

As regards (c), no international instrument would be necessary to terminate the Mandate and

establish

Trafford Smith, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61784

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1	2				

Reference:-

FO 371/61784

73

establish two or more independent states. It is doubtful, however, if the Mandate as such still exists, and the General Assembly's resolution on Palestine would form the international basis for the creation of the new states. His Majesty's Government's individual recognition of the new states as sovereign independent states could be effected in various ways; e.g. under United Kingdom legislation, or by the exchange of diplomatic representatives, or by making treaties with the new states, or by participating in their admission to the United Nations. It is not clear whether, from a purely constitutional point of view, a treaty with the new states defining the relationship between them and His Majesty's Government would be essential; but it might be useful in order to clear up points about nationality and to transfer to the new states the benefits and responsibilities arising out of international agreements entered into by His Majesty's Government affecting Palestine.

The Legal Advisers agree that the case of India might afford useful guidance. So might that of Burma; and on some aspects of the matter, particularly in the international field, it might be useful to refer to the instruments that were drawn up in the cases of Iraq and Transjordan.

Yrs. sincerely,
sgd) Peter Jaffan,
for (H. Beeley)

E	E 7244 74
PALESTINE	
<p>Registry Number FROM No. Dated Received in Registry</p> <p>E 7244/46/31 P R Mr. Winkardo. Aug 5 9</p>	<p>circulation of Political Opinions in 1st M. forces Mr. Winkardo, asked if I had now obtained information re previous question about circulation of document No. M. 42 among the Welsh Guards. Mr. Bellengat. He said was merely a usual circular issued to troops to keep them informed of current news or events in Palestine.</p>
<p>Last Paper. 7212.</p> <p>References. 66122/46/31.</p>	<p>(Minutes.) H.B. 9/8</p>
<p>(Print.)</p> <p>(How disposed of.)</p>	
<p>(Action completed.) S. L. M. 11/8</p>	<p>(Index.) S. L. M. 11/8</p>
<p>Next Paper. E 7273</p>	

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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1	2	3	4	5	6

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Reference:- FO 371/61784

EASTERN

E
W
75

Parliamentary Question

* 36. Mr. Mikardo.—To ask the Secretary of State for War, if he has now obtained information on a document, to which his attention has been drawn, reference No. M 42, which was circulated from Sarafand, on 2nd May 1947, by the adjutant of the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards, with instructions that it should be read by all officers and, later, made available for reading by other ranks and which included statements prejudging the findings of the United Nations Fact-Finding Commission on Palestine; and whether he will make a statement on the circulation by officers of political opinions on a matter which is sub judice. [Tuesday 5th August.]

Job

Reading

ANSWERED 5 AUG 1947.
REPLY ATTACHED.

(140/1)

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE.

6122/46/1

E 7244

ME 147

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

76

H.Q. Palestine
(News Letter)

RECEIVED IN C.B.

7 AUG 1947

SENT TO DEPT.

8 AUG 1947

88. Mr. Mikardo asked the Secretary of State for War if he has now obtained information on a document, to which his attention has been drawn, reference No. 1042, which was circulated from Sarafand, on 2nd May, 1947, by the adjutant of the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards, with instructions that it should be read by all officers and, later, made available for reading by other ranks and which included statements prejudging the findings of the United Nations Fact-Finding Commission on Palestine; and whether he will make a statement on the circulation by officers of political opinions on a matter which is sub judice.

Mr. Bellenger: H.Q. Palestine and Transjordan District publish an intelligence news letter from time to time, which is circulated to all units. This news letter includes as appendices copies of articles of all points of view. This is done in order that troops may be kept informed of current views on issues in Palestine. The document referred to by my hon. Friend was a copy of an article published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in February. This article had been republished in the news letter, which was circulated to the Welsh Guards as a normal routine matter. It was in no way presented as an expression of official opinion. Other articles written from entirely different points of view have been similarly republished in other issues of the news letter.

5 AUG 1947

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1	2				

Reference:-

FO 371/61784

528

E

77

E.7273

11 AUG 1947

1947

Registry
Number E7273/44/31

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry} 11 Aug.

All good Intelligence Report
Referred to 11 Aug 1947. This military
book is part of a larger sheet and in
several parts, it was found some 1938 documents
of high official to stop and Intelligence Papers,
and have any connection with General Catalog
of 1947 don't appear from CIO
immigrated first and 11 & folios,

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

H.B. 11/8

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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Reference:- FO 371/61784

(Action
completed.)

(Index)

P.M. 12/8

5/14

Next Paper.

7277

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

F. 198
INWARD TELEGRAM

E. 7273

11 AUG 1947

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 7th August, 1947.

R. 7th " " 20.25 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No.1515 Secret.

Following for Trefford Smith.

On 3rd August a military check stopped a driving school car in Jerusalem. In it were found some 1,000 documents which appear to be Hagana intelligence papers. Some of these appear on preliminary examination to indicate serious leakage of high secret information from C.I.D., Immigration Department and Headquarters Palestine, but mass of material relating to Government is low grade staff. Papers are now under close examination.

2. I understand some local correspondents of English papers will be sending sensationalised accounts of this capture. We are instructing Public Information Officer here to answer enquiries to effect that papers are under examination but that on first scrutiny it seems that some of them are Government property and should not have been in possession of person with whom they were found.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office	-	Mr. H. Beeley
War Office (M.O.4)	-	Colonel Charteris
M.I.5	-	Colonel Robertson

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

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1947

E

E 7277 79

U.S. 247

PALESTINE
PALESTINERegistry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

Aug. 6.

H.

Last Paper.

7273

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Tel.) Washington
7990Rptd.) New York (U.K. Del.)
2543

8 Aug.

8) C.O.

✓ 12 Aug.

(Action
completed.)

PTW/12/8

(Index)

574/48

Next Paper.

7278

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

Palestine Press.
 Mr. Justice. Cabinet left a letter to with authorization
 to withdraw facilities from Palestine
 representative of U.S. chargé d'affaires to
 point incidents of terrorist in Palestine.
 At lunch time, it would not be in the public
 interest to let it be placed without delay either
 on such messages or on partayal colleagues of
 correspondents.

(Minutes.)

H.B. 11/8

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-

EO 371/61784

EASTERN

Entw.

80

Parliamentary Question

Lab.

*114. Mr. Wilkes.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he will authorise the Palestine Government to withdraw facilities from the Palestine correspondents of U.S. newspapers who continue to print incitements to terrorism in Palestine. [Wednesday 6th August.]

Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Central.

ANSWERED 8 AUG 1947
REPLY ATTACHED.

C.O. has agreed to take
this over.

E 7277

11 AUG 1947

823.

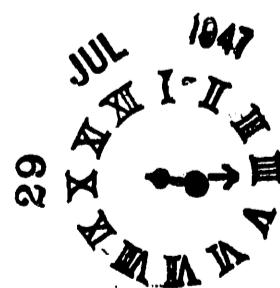
307

PALESTINE (PRESS MESSAGES)

Mr. Wilkes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will authorise the Palestine Government to withdraw facilities from the Palestine correspondents of U.S. newspapers who continue to print incitements to terrorism in Palestine.

Mr. Creech Jones: There is no censorship of any kind in Palestine over Press messages sent to destinations overseas, and I feel that it would not be in the public interest to attempt to place restrictions either on such messages or on particular categories of correspondents.

(162)



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13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

Reference:-

FO 371/61784

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft. Tel. Q

Washington
7990
Aug 8th.
Report to
New York (U.
K. Del.) 2543.

En clair

Draft. no. 1

Copy X.O.

OUT FILE

Important
Palestine.

11 May 1946 New York
574308

The following question and
answer are extracted from Hansard
for the 6th August:

Mr. WILKES asked the Secretary
of State for the Colonies whether
he will authorise the Palestine
government to withdraw facilities
from the Palestine correspondents of
U.S. newspapers who continue to
print incitements to terrorism in
Palestine.

Mr. GREECH JONES: There is no
censorship of any kind in
Palestine over Press messages sent
to destinations overseas, and I
feel that it would not be in the
public interest to attempt to
place restrictions either on such
messages or on particular categories
of correspondents. H.B. 8/8

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:- FO 371 / 61784

OUT FILE

82

En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No.7990

D. 8.27 p.m. 8th August, 1947

8th August, 1947.

Repeated to New York No.2543

.....

IMPORTANT

Palestine.

The following question and answer are extracted from Hansard for the 6th August.

Mr. Wilkes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will authorise the Palestine Government to withdraw facilities from the Palestine correspondents of United States newspapers who continue to print incitements to terrorise in Palestine.

Mr. Creech Jones: There is no censorship of any kind in Palestine over press messages sent to destinations overseas, and I feel that it would not be in the public interest to attempt to place restrictions either on such messages or on particular categories of correspondents.

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Reference:- FO 371/61784

1740

E

83

1947

E:7278

11 NOV 217

Registry
NumberFROM
No.
Dated
Received
in Registry7 days of
February
1947.
Delete.
Aug 5.
- 11.

Last Paper.

7277

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action
completed.)*G.A. 12/8*

(Index.)

5/4/47

Next Paper.

7279

Palestine, Interim.

The Ambassador of Palestine, addressed H.M.G. said
any statement to make with regard to the
situation in Palestine with regard to
the security of British Personnel serving
at the discreetly. Discreetly Hall
referred in full.

(Minutes.)

H.B. 11/8

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

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E 84

E 7278

11 AUG 1947

EXTRACT FROM
HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATES
5 AUG 1947

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PALESTINE.

2.38 p.m.
THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: My Lords, I beg to ask His Majesty's Government a question of which I have given them private notice—namely, whether they have any statement to make with regard to the situation in Palestine, with special regard to the security of British personnel serving in that country.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (VISCOUNT HALL): My Lords, although the Palestine question is under reference to the United Nations—and the United Nations Special Committee have indeed only just completed their investigations in the territory—terrorism has continued unabated. Two British sergeants were kidnapped in Nathanya on July 12. The area was immediately put

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[Viscount Hall.] under full military control, and the most intensive searches were carried out by troops and police. These were, however, unsuccessful, and there was no further news of the missing men until on July 31 (following the execution of three Jews sentenced after trial) their dead bodies were found hanging from trees with notices pinned on to them indicating that they had been murdered by the Irgun. This savage crime has greatly increased the prevailing tension in Palestine. On the evening of the day when the sergeants' bodies were found there were several anti-Jewish attacks in Tel Aviv, resulting in the loss of five lives. An immediate inquiry has been ordered into these incidents, in which policemen are alleged to have been involved. In general, in face of the murder of their comrades, the conduct of troops and police has been exemplary.

The situation has been the subject of the closest consultation between the High Commissioner and the military authorities, and also between the High Commissioner and my right honourable Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the appropriate measures to be taken have been most thoroughly discussed. The Secretary of State has been informed by the High Commissioner that the Commander-in-Chief and the General Officer Commanding have asked for no measures to which he has not agreed. Suggestions that the civil and military authorities are not at one in their approach to, and in their proposals for dealing with, the situation are entirely without foundation. Although there has been grievous loss of life, the relentless and continuous action of the security forces has been more effective than may be appreciated. For example, during July the following successful preventive measures were undertaken by the military in co-operation with, and in addition to, those undertaken by the police: Thirty-seven mines were detected and rendered harmless; twenty-two searches, apart from those in the Nathanya controlled area, were carried out in Jewish settlements; six major caches were discovered containing arms and ammunition, including a factory for the manufacture of Sten guns.

As regards the position of British personnel, civil and military, it is evident that in existing conditions security and, in

particular, protection against kidnapping cannot be complete, but all reasonable precautions have been taken. For example, women and children have been evacuated and security zones have been established for residential and office areas. Travel on roads is confined to essential duty or to journeys in convoys. These are not conditions tolerable in time of peace in any civilized country. The High Commissioner is assured of the fullest support from His Majesty's Government in dealing with this situation, and I would take this opportunity to express the profound sympathy we all feel for the British staff of the Palestine administration and the military and police forces in their arduous and distasteful duties, and our admiration for their steadfastness in circumstances of such difficulty and danger.

As regards additional measures decided upon in view of the latest developments, steps already taken include the extension and application of the regulation permitting the demolition of buildings from which firearms have been discharged or bombs thrown. The arrest has been effected this morning of a large number of known supporters of the Irgun and of persons believed to be in contact with the terrorists. Actfbn has also been taken to close down the Revisionist youth movement which is known to have provided many recruits for the terrorist organizations.

2.44 p.m.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: My Lords, I should like to thank the First Lord for the very full answer which he has given. A private notice question is not the occasion for a debate, or even for a lengthy speech, but there are some things which I think should be said, and I hope the House will forgive me if I trespass for rather longer than is usual upon their time. The Government will, I am sure, realize the very deep feeling of indignation, both in this House and outside, which has been aroused by the cold-blooded murder of brave and honourable soldiers who were serving their country in the fulfillment of international obligations undertaken by us. No event, I think, has done more severe injury both in this country and, I believe, throughout the civilized world, to the cause of Jewry, who themselves have suffered so dreadfully during recent years. We in this country for many centuries have

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...en the best friends of the Jews; they have been better treated here, I believe, than in any other country, including the United States of America. It was due to the initiative of the Balfour Declaration that the Zionist experiment was ever started, and it was due to our protection that it passed successfully through its earlier years.

During the war years, as I know from my own personal experience at the Colonial Office, we took in a great number of Jews from Europe, although our own population at that time was short of food. It might have been hoped that there would be recognition of this fact, as I believe there is from the vast majority of the Jewish community, and that there would have been understanding and co-operation for a solution of what is admittedly a most difficult problem. But it is clear that among a small extreme section of the Jews in Palestine and I am afraid in certain areas outside Palestine—we are being treated to-day as the supreme enemy of the Jews. This extreme section boasts that they have declared war upon Britain. But they should remember that they are only enabled to conduct that war because of our own patience and tolerance in administering the law of the land. Had the Mandate for Palestine been entrusted to Germany, or to other countries which we might mention, the penalties which would have been imposed would have been of so severe a character that the whole population would have suffered unimaginable misery. Those countries would have replied to terror with terror. That is not our way, and I hope it never will be. But they must not try even us too high. Your Lordships' House will wish me to join the noble Viscount the First Lord of the Admiralty in paying a heartfelt tribute to the exemplary and indeed extreme patience and restraint shown by the troops and police over a long period of strain, including almost daily murders of their comrades. I do not think there can have been any finer chapter in the history of the British Armed Forces.

As the First Lord has said, the United Nations Committee which is at present examining this problem will no doubt, in due course, make recommendations. In the meantime I would submit, both to your Lordships and to anyone else who

H.L. No. 112

may be concerned and whom my words may reach, that it is incumbent both on His Majesty's Government and on the Committees themselves—and especially I would mention the Jewish leaders in Palestine, Haganah—to put down disorder by every means in their power. The noble Viscount, Lord Hall, mentioned "reasonable precautions". I should have preferred him to say "every possible precaution" would be taken to see that this is done. If His Majesty's Government are willing, as I am sure they are, to take every action that it is possible for them to take, they may be certain, I believe, that they will receive the most united support of all sections of opinion both in your Lordships' House and throughout the country.

THE EARL OF PERTH: My Lords, we on these Benches have denounced with great vigour previous crimes and terrorism in Palestine. We shall continue to denounce them. The noble Viscount, Lord Samuel, a previous and most distinguished High Commissioner for Palestine, expressed utter detestation of what is happening, and I do not think that I can add anything to what he has said. I should, however, like to pay the same tribute as the noble Marquess the Leader of the Opposition paid to the control and self-restraint shown by the British Forces in Palestine. They are in the best traditions of the British Army. I should not like on this occasion not to say one word condemning very strongly the anti-Jewish outbreaks that have taken place in this country, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. It is not the custom here for innocent victims to be made to pay for crimes abroad, crimes which no doubt they detest as strongly as we do. I feel that these outbreaks are contrary to the whole traditions of the country, and above all to the tenets of Christianity.

VISCOUNT HALL: My Lords, I can but express my gratitude and that of His Majesty's Government to the noble Marquess, Lord Salisbury, and the noble Earl, Lord Perth, for their expressions on this question this afternoon. I want to assure the noble Marquess that there is no disagreement at all between the military authorities and the civil administration as to the powers which are necessary, and indeed as to the action to be taken, to root out terrorism in Palestine. May I also add that I share the view expressed by Lord

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Administrative

939 [LC]

* [Viscount Hall.]
Perth with regard to action against Jews
in this country? It is not the British way
of dealing with these problems.

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FO 371/61784



75978/47.

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W. 1.

August 8, 1947.

Dear Baxter

I am sorry for having been so long in replying to your letter, E.5400/46/31, of the 24th June, enclosing one from the Soviet Ambassador on the subject of a film alleged to have been banned in Palestine.

The day before yesterday we received an answer to the enquiries we made of the Government of Palestine. They assume that the film referred to is identical with that entitled "Nuremberg Trial" submitted to the Central Censorship Board for Films by the Tel Aviv firm "Jairfilms". The Board, exercising its discretion under section 6(2) of the Cinematograph Films Ordinance, refused permission for the exhibition of the film. This section does not specify any particular categories of objection within which the Board must exercise its discretionary power which is absolute, although of course, in accordance with the general rule regarding the use of discretionary powers, discretion must be exercised reasonably.

Inquiries, however, have been made semi-officially from the chairman of the Board as to the grounds on which the Board decided to withhold its authority for the public showing of this film. The Board states in reply that all members are agreed that "the film, with its photographs of dead Nazis immediately after execution was thoroughly unsuitable for exhibition

/in

C.W. BAXTER, Esq., C.M.G.

Entd E
90

E. 7279

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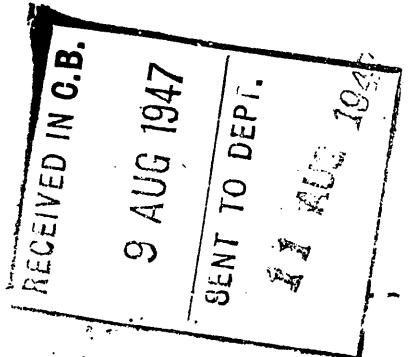
in Palestine, especially at the present time."

The Palestine Secretariat comment that the Russians with their strong stomachs may not find this very convincing, but they trust that it will be possible to satisfy the Soviet Ambassador. They stress the point that the fact that the film was Russian had nothing whatever to do with the Board's decision.

Yours sincerely

Trafford Smith

(Trafford Smith)



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371 / 61784

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3148 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.S.

Registry
No. E7279/46/31

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open

Draft.

Soviet Ambassador

(From Sir Orme Sargent)

Moscow Sept. 1st

H. S. Bain
Sept. 1

8a
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

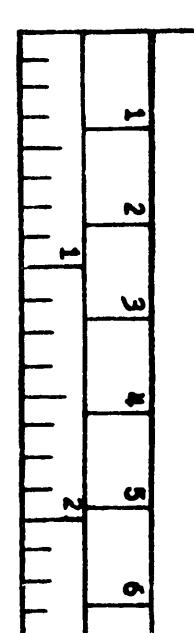
1st September, 1947

My Dear Ambassador

In your letter of June 18th you informed me that in April 1947 the Bureau of Censorship of the Office of the High Commissioner in Palestine prohibited the demonstration in Palestine of a Soviet documentary film "The Peoples' Trial" and you asked why the showing of this film had been banned. I am sorry that it has taken sometime to secure the information required for a reply to you, but I am now informed that the facts in regard to this case are as follows.

The film to which you refer is assumed to be identical with that entitled "Nuremberg Trials", submitted to the Central Censorship Board of films by the Tel-Aviv firm "Jair-films". The Censorship Board, exercising its discretion under Section 6 (2) of the Cinematograph Films Ordnance, refused permission for the exhibition of the film. For your personal information, I understand that the Censorship Board decided to use its discretion in this case because ~~it~~ contained photographs of dead Nazi leaders shortly after execution which ~~were~~ we thought to be unsuitable for exhibition in Palestine at the present time. You can rest assured ~~you~~ that there was no discrimination ~~discretion~~ whatever against this Soviet film and that the same decision would ~~have applied~~ have applied to any other film of the same nature.

R.P.
8/9
Yours sincerely
Sir G. Sargent



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Reference:-
FO 371/61784

No. 7279/46/31)

FILE

11th September, 1947.

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My Dear Ambassador

In your letter of 18th June you informed me that in April 1947 the Bureau of Censorship of the Office of the High Commissioner in Palestine prohibited the demonstration in Palestine of a Soviet documentary film "The Peoples' Trial" and you asked why the showing of this film had been banned. I am sorry that it has taken some time to secure the information required for a reply to you, but I am now informed that the facts in regard to this case are as follows.

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Yours sincerely
(Sd) C.S. Sargent

His Excellency,
Monsieur Georgi Nicolaevich Zaroubin,
Soviet Embassy,
Harrington House,
13, Kensington Palace Gardens,
W.8.

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1947

PALESTINE

E 7307

12 AUG 1947

Registry
Number EY307/26/31

FROM

F. O.
No. - 1947
Dated Aug 5.
Received in Registry - 12.

Wires on Palestine, for Secret.

Various

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

7279

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

? No answer

J. Balby
(C.J.E.C.A.B.L.)

13/8

J. S. Bear
Aug 13I think not, unless
N. American Dept. think it would be
advisable in view of Patti Wiss's relatively
moderate attitude of late.*H. B. Seelye*
13/8

N. American Dept.

No answer, I think.

Oskar Landau
15/8(Action
completed.)

(Index.)

G. M. 26/8. 5/10/48

Next Paper.

7309

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

P.T.O.

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Reference:-
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3) Argentine Jewish Organisation.

4) Mr. C. J. Barker.

HG:28/1

5) M/S Leblanc Look.

6) J.Y. Madden

7) Toy Shop.

8) "Wearers of the Purple Heart"

JG 21/8

9) P. Cunningham.

10) Florence Monroe.

JG 25/8

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Reference:-

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114 South Albany Ave.
Tampa 6, Florida
August 5, 1947

E. 7307

10 AM 8/5/47

Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin
Foreign Office
Whitehall
Londen S.W.1
England

Dear Sir:

A Foreign Office spokesman is quoted by the New York Herald Tribune of August 2nd as saying of the Exodus refugees, "We believe that when it gradually percolates through their minds that they might be sent to some place even farther from Palestine, they will decide to get off the ships and land in France."

When it gradually percolates through the minds of Foreign Office and Colonial Office officials that their continued violation of the Mandate and indifference to the fate of others are going to result in the most bitter opposition to further American assistance to those who think decency is a one-way street, then perhaps they will stop violating the Mandate.

The chances of another "lean" to Britain are exactly nil at the present time and will remain so as long as the British Government continues its present policy. Mr. Truman is perfectly aware that to propose another donation to Britain under prevailing circumstances would mean his defeat for reelection next year. You might try thinking that over.

Yours very truly,

William A. Kirstein
William A. Kirstein

FORM NO. 6B.

Ernest Bevin
WESTERN UNION
(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)
(INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, U.S.A., WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.)
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589 NEWYORK 84 30 1/51 Y307 146 R1
12 AUG 1947

NLT PRIME MINISTER
CLEMENT ATLEE CX 368
10 DOWNING STREET LONDON=

IN NAME OF HUMANITY I APPEAL TO YOU TO PERMIT THE 4500
LONG SUFFERING WANDERERS NOW RETURNED FROM SHORES OF
PALESTINE TO FRENCH PORT TO ENTER PALESTINE DASH ONLY
COUNTRY IN WORLD ON WHICH THEY HAVE SET THEIR HEARTS
AND WHICH IS

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON

2/589 NLT PRI 33=

EAGER TO RECEIVE THEM STOP WE TRUST YOU WILL TAKE
NECESSARY ACTION TO PUT AN END TO TRIBULATIONS AND
WANDERINGS OF THESE INNOCENT VICTIMS OF NAZISM

=STEPHEN S WISE PRESIDENT WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS.

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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W 99

Telegram to Mr. Bevin dated
Buenos Aires, August 8, 1947.

INDEXED

We appeal to your good judgment to arrange for admission of Jews Exodus 1947 into Palestine which we urge on grounds of humanity.

Argentine Jewish Organisation,
Tucuman.

7307 46 31
13 AUG 1947

Printed in England. Sept. 1937. (3,600 Pads).

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED.

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH STATION,
TOWER CHAMBERS,
MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

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5/10
100
Keyed

No.
Forwarded Particulars.

The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in
der named :—
ite, Time handed
Origin, Number of W.
Prefix Letters and Number of Message, Offi
in and Official instructions—if any.

CD197 THA406 BUENOS AIRES 34 8 1046 *

NLT ERNEST BEVIN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS LONDON

APELAMOS A SU ELEVADA COMPRENSION TRATE DE
RESOLVER LA ADMISION JUDIOS
EXODUS 1947 EN PALESTINA QUE URGIMOS EN
NOMBRE SENTIMENTOS HUMANOS *

ORGANIZACION JUDIA ARGENTINA TUCUMAN 2137 *

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Re Telw
It
Carters Lane
Bridford on Avon
10. III. 47

13/11/1947

101
INDEXED

No Right Hon. Edward St. John
De Foreign Office
Whitehall. SW. 1

Sir

The Falconer Lane

May I add to previous
notes on the handling of the
present situation of this Murray
question a plea for a more
understanding attitude after
the terrible circumstances of

the

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RECEIVED IN C.B.

13 AUG 1947

SEN TO DEP.

Rept

102

Pray - Can you reasonably
expect the arrival of Hitler
remain of Germany & the patient
& sincerely reasonable? would you
like to see in Smith's Answers (London).

Please read to 31st Chap
of Screaming. (Notably the earlier
portion of it) I am convinced
that your government's belligerent
language will not do all of the
tragedy notwithstanding of this question.
When you do really begin to do a
little for the Jews, the present
^{sudden} tension ^{an} regard Britain will
^{begin} to East - but not until.

Please do not worry & acknowledge
this from faithfully
Chas. J. Barker

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Prs Keen

INDEXED

E 103

18 AUG 1947

July 31 1947

Prime Minister Bevins

18 AUG 1947

Dear sir-

From where I stand ,it looks to me like the same dose Hitler gave the Jew, YOU are spreading a very bad disease, by interfering in the Palestine affair,

Are you ignorant of your BIBLE that you do not see that Britain is the aggressor in this ? GOD gave the JEWS that land, it is written in many places in the BIBLE,,How can YOU pit your judgment against HIS ?

The British Empire is disintergrating , and it is because they are in the WRONG, Look at all the terrible things happening

WHY not get wise, and give the land to the Jews ,then see how all the troubles England is having will send, But you should ask GOD to forgive You, My GOD MAN, dont you see that you are bringing this disaster upon yourself ? England is a beautifull country and should be filled with peace and harmony, so her people could live again, not starve and hate each other,

You are feeding hatred by your rule, You interfear in things that are not for you, You get reprisals from the Jews, that creates more hatred, think of the poor parents of those two British subjects who were killed, how must they feel ? They lost their lives because you sent them there, You created more hatred in the hearts of those people against the Jews,That is what all the world wants to eliminate ,reace hatred,

I am not a Jew, I am just a woman who sees many things that are unjust and cruel ,that could so eaisily be turned to GOOD, If only MEN displayed some intelligence.

(Mrs) Letitia Lock

THINK

Letitia Lock

317 West 71 St New York City

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Progress
Please enter

E 7819 Grandview
Phila Pa
July 18, 1947

INDEXED

Prime Minister Clement B. Atlee 10th
10 Downing St
London England.

Sir and Your Excellency

I have read the enclosed, and
wish to state that I thank
God that I am not a British
Refugee and so do the vast
majority of the people of this
country as well as any other country.
It is only half Idiot in
the colonial office that cannot
see it.

I am sorry for you and
your party that you have
to perform such a dirty

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Job as described in the Enclosed. 105
Unless there is no God but if
there is and I do believe that there
is a God you will get what is
coming to you as sure as the Sun
will rise

It is so sickening and disgusting
to think that in the way a better
world is being built. That I
have nothing but utter contempt
for the Builders

Respectfully
J. T. Madden -

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61784

Evening Bulletin

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1947

4,554 on Refugee Ship Engage British Sailors in Deck-by-Deck Battle

After the boarding party captured the wheelhouse, the crew of the Exodus continued to steer the vessel from the afterdeck which it still held.

The British announcement said that the master finally agreed to co-operate.

It has been an open secret in Jerusalem for days that Haganah was bending every effort to bring in an illegal ship during the stay of the United Nations committee as dramatic evidence of Jewish determination to enter Palestine.

Largest Refugee Group

The party aboard the Exodus is the largest ever to try to enter Palestine and the clash is the first in which immigrants ever used tear gas and smoke bombs and fought a pitched battle with the navy.

The arrival of the ship brings climax to a rapidly mounting wave of violence throughout Palestine which is leading many to think that Jewish underground groups have united in an all-out campaign to impress the United Nations committee and to drive the British from the land.

Three British soldiers were shot from the ambush of a stone fence this morning as they were walking through the market place just off Jaffa road in Jerusalem.

All three were seriously wounded and the assailants escaped. A large area was cordoned off and it is being vigorously searched. Jewish residents now are discussing the possibility that the daylight attack may bring a curfew for the city.

About the same time a road mine 20 miles below Haifa wrecked an Army truck, killed one soldier and injured two others.

Running Account of Battle

Broadcasts from the ship this morning gave a running account of the battle and declared that one man was killed, five "made to suffer mortal agony," 20 seriously wounded and 100 slightly wounded.

Official British accounts, which were sparing of detail, contradicted this, saying that no fatalities among the immigrant passengers and crews were observed.

[Later, a British officer at Haifa said two persons were killed, the Associated Press reported. He asserted that three bodies were found aboard after the battle, one of them that of a woman who died in childbirth during the journey.]

The immigrants' broadcasts and the British communiques, however, agree on one thing—that the immigrants put up such a battle as the British Navy seldom has encountered. It was a battle, both sides agree, in which the boarding party and the immigrants fought for control of the ship, deck by deck.

The ship, according to its own broadcasts, was intercepted by the

Refugees Dritte

(Continued from the First Page)

British 17 miles off the coast outside of territorial waters.

Arrival is Anticipated

Its coming had been anticipated and British destroyers had been trailing it for several days. As it approached the coast last night it broadcast repeatedly. The first broadcast from 60 miles offshore in Hebrew, English and French said: "Listen, world. This is ship Exodus 1947 which is now approaching the shore of Palestine."

The broadcast reported that the voyage was sponsored by Haganah, Jewish underground army. The program included singing by a children's choir.

The battle began at 5 A. M. as the ship approached the coast near Rafah. The destroyers, with one cruiser, closed in. The Exodus tried evasive tactics in which the British say His Majesty's ships suffered damage, apparently by ramming as they attempted to "cradle" the Exodus between them.

A part of 50 navy men boarded the ship, according to the British announcement and met "strong resistance."

Fight Hand-to-Hand

Jewish broadcasts from the ship, telling of a fierce hand-to-hand battle, were borne out by implication in the British release which said that navy men fired on one Jew who attempted to decapitate a navy man with an ax and fired at another who was aiming a rifle.

Immigrants Use Smoke, Steam Jets, Tear Gas

Three Bodies Found Aboard Vessel after the Clash off Haifa

By MORLEY CASSIDY
Of The Bulletin Staff

Haifa, Palestine, July 18.—On the blue horizon off this port one of the strangest naval battles in history was fought today.

It was a battle in which the Jewish passengers and crew of an "illegal" immigrant ship fought against British destroyers and naval boarding parties with tear gas, smoke, boiling water, steam jets, axes and any weapons they could lay hands on.

It was a battle in which the ship bearing 4,554 immigrants dodged and twisted to evade the destroyers and succeeded in ramming and damaging some of the Navy ships.

But the battle, fought at dawn, ended in defeat for the immigrant forces and in the master's agreement to let the destroyers escort the damaged ship into this harbor.

Crowds Await Ship

Crowds thronged the slopes of Mt. Carmel above the harbor, awaiting the arrival of the ship.

The vessel was escorted in by five destroyers late today. British troops promptly began trans-shipment of the immigrants to troopships for deportation to Cyprus.

The immigrant ship bears the name "Exodus 1947," but originally it was the American ship President Warfield which sailed from Philadelphia for Europe March 29.

[It left Paulsboro, N. J., on that date for New York after spending a week there for minor repairs. It was without passengers or cargo. The ship is owned by the Weston Trading Co., of New York. It is a 1,814-ton steamer, identified in Baltimore as a former excursion boat which saw service in the Normandy invasion in 1944 and later as a troopship.]

Aboard the ship, according to radio broadcasts, were 1,600 men, 1,282 women, 1,017 young people and 655 children, immigrants who boarded the vessel at Marseilles.

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EO 371/61784

FORM NO. 6B.

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CABLEGRAM

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

CXC

107
FA

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

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2 WASHINGTON DC 33 6

MILITARY ATTLEE

LDN 10 DOWNING ST. 3X 383

INDEXED

BRITAIN NEEDS FOOD CLOTHING MONEY THE JEWS NEED PALESTINE
SO SELL THE JEWS PALESTINE WILL RAISE THE MONEY IN
NINETY DAYS

HARRY SKOP 3406 MENLO DRIVE BALTIMORE MARYLAND

(3406 ALSO SKOP)

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger

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1	2				

New Haven, Conn.
August 4, 1947

INDEXED

E

108

British Correspondence
London, England

7307 16 11

I do not think that we Americans are going to let you get away with what you are doing and heckling the Jews who demand their own land which is 100% right. How would you like us to chase you out of England. We Americans will have to fight the British in Palestine as we did here the Revolutionary War with the British in 1775.

Take a look at the clippings I have enclosed & you will know that we, here, in America are not ignorant of your uncivilized acts. Those two sargent's were hung as English Sargeants deemed as civilians. You are not

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Tension In Liverpool
Liverpool, England, Aug. 2—(P)—
Tension mounted in Liverpool today as red-painted anti-semitic signs appeared near the docks and Jewish shopkeepers' windows in several sections of the city were smashed. Windows of a synagogue also were broken.

The incidents apparently reflected resentment over the hanging of two British army sergeants by Jewish underground members in Palestine this week.

Police received an emergency call from a Jewish doctor who said he had been assaulted in a cafe. Squad cars cruised city streets, but no arrests were made, police said.

In Glasgow bricks were thrown through 11 shop windows in the Jewish quarter. Police of that Scottish city arrested one man on charges of breaking a window.

*England is called
the 'mother country' because
she is always expecting
(Something from everybody)*

SIGNS PAINTED ON CONSULATES JEER BRITISH

Swastikas, Slogans Hit Palestine Acts in Five Major Cities

New York, Aug. 2—(P)—Anti-British slogans were found last night painted on buildings housing British consulates in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Los Angeles.

The Nazi colors, red, white and black, were used on the walls and doorway of the New York building in lower Broadway where Great Britain maintains a consulate.

The slogans, which police said apparently were painted by a professional painter, read "Nazis," "British Following Nazis," and "SS Exodus 1947." The latter is the name of a Jewish refugee ship seized en route to Palestine.

Chicago Signs Similar

In Chicago, similar signs were reported by police on the sidewalk in front of the London Guaranty Building, a North Michigan Avenue skyscraper which houses the British consulate offices.

Bright red paint was used for the signs, which read "British Traitors," "Exodus 1947," and "More Coming."

The sidewalk in front of the British consulate in Baltimore had the following slogans painted on it in red: "Hosanna Fights On," "Exodus 1947," and "British Ape Nazis."

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FO

371 / 61784

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*foolish as any and just try to send another
Englishman here.*

110

ZIONIST HEAD VOICES REGRET FOR VIOLENCE

Dr. Hillel Deplores Execution of Soldiers—Traces Trouble to Bevin

New York, Aug. 2—(P)—Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, said yesterday he deplored the terrorist execution of two British army sergeants in Palestine, but he attributed the crisis there to what he called the provocative acts of the British Government.

The head of the council, parent body of official Zionist groups in the United States, issued a declaration of policy concerning events in Palestine.

"What is the root of all this evil and corruption?" Dr. Silver asked. "Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The lawlessness of the unsanctioned British policy aimed at defeating the clear purpose of the mandate and the Balfour Declaration has led to violence, resentment, punishment, reprisal and counter reprisal, to the creation of a Jewish underground movement which Jewish authorities are unable to control, and to hooliganism on the part of British troops which the Palestine Government seems unable to control."

British forces, Dr. Silver charged, are being used by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin "to impose a blind and blundering policy upon Palestine which he knows cannot be enforced."

"That policy must be quickly abandoned, before anarchy sweeps over the Holy Land," he declared.

We even know here that your office received a bomb threat last week. You had better warn your Englishmen to get the hell out of America.

Because it looks like we g. I's will have to go over to England again, this time to bomb England off therapy.

long now. You won't get in America if we can help it.

and Justice for All"

of the Purple Heart"

posting us any and just try to send another
Englishman here.

110

Duties of \$2,304.74 for partiles for the photo-reconnaissance plane in 1944. Meyer listed expenses for the Department of War. Hughes the contractor should give the War Department it vihced the President's son repudiated him. Late President's son repudiated him. That was the year in which the Roosevelt and his friends in 1943 total of \$2,080.40 in entertainment placed in evidence, he spent a as placed in evidence, Mrs. Roosevelt according to Meyer's vouchers. John Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Boretigee, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, Patricia Clark, Lt. Col. John Mrs. William Powell, Lt. Col. John Roosevelt, were Hughes along with guests at the parties, instead by Meyer among those invited to Washington during 1943 and 1944, but some of them extending into 1945. (Continued From Page One)

MAYER

Mustangs have been sold as surplus, the Army Press Relations Office at Washington pointed out.

It won't be long now. You won't get any more help from America if we can help it.

"With Liberty and Justice for All"

"Wearers of the Purple Heart"

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Reference:-

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"soft option off to cover .."

"refugee from perf. F.C."

"progress on to surplus work done now has
been sold now being by whom to

were armed. Some Lightnings and Mustangs have been sold as surplus, the Army Press Relations Office at Washington pointed out.

MEYER—

(Continued From Page One)

during 1943 and 1944, but some of them extending into 1945.

Among those listed by Meyer as guests at the parties, along with Roosevelt, were Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. William Powell, Lt. Col. John Hoover, Patricia Clark, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Boettiger, Mrs. James Roosevelt and Mrs. John Roosevelt.

According to Meyer's vouchers as placed in evidence, he spent a total of \$2,080.40 in entertaining Roosevelt and his friends in 1943. That was the year in which the late President's son reputedly convinced the War Department it should give Hughes the contract for the photo-reconnaissance plane. In 1944, Meyer listed expenditures of \$2,304.74 for parties for

011

"my unrepentant
opponents of his and his law and intent

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

British Foreign Correspondence Office
London, England



Ends Jan

E 112

*N.Y. 100
F.J.*

7702 46 P1

INDEXED

1186 Putnam Avenue
Brooklyn, 21, New York
August 5, 1947

RIS/3/47

Honorable Clement Attlee
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London, England

My dear Mr. Attlee:

The recent happenings in Palestine have distressed me very much. However, the purpose of this letter is not to berate you for your somewhat unproductive efforts in that unhappy land. I wish, instead, to make a very simple and very necessary request of you. As titular head of the British Labor Party, I ask you most sincerely that you see that your party cease using the adjective "Socialist" in relation to your activities.

I wish you to fully understand that I am not a Zionist, that as a matter of fact, no Socialist that I know is a Zionist. Our answer to the displaced persons' problem is to have immediately approved a policy of free and unrestricted immigration to all countries. However, no Socialist, for that matter no humane person, can condone the brutality with which the British Army is suppressing the unfortunate victims of Fascism. We have no answer to what is essentially a problem of Capital and Oil, and, having no answer, I would not presume to advise you as to what should be done. The policy that you now pursue may be the only course open to you, to Shell Oil, and other interested parties. You must admit, however, Mr. Attlee, that such treatment of one's brother is distinctly un-socialist. This policy of yours has greatly embarrassed the functioning of the Socialist Party, U.S.A. Whenever we attempt to inculcate Socialist principles into the citizenry here, someone in the audience invariably jeers "Look at what you Socialists are doing in Palestine!"

Since Socialism is international, we are thereby, in a sense, responsible for your actions. This dishonor we do not wish to share. If you find it impossible to change your course, I must insist that you cease and desist from using the honorable term "Socialist".

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Cunningham
ROSEMARY CUNNINGHAM

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1					

257A Tompkins Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aug. 1, 1947

British Parliament
London, England

Dear Sirs:

INDEXED

According to the P.M. Newspaper the British Information Service in U.S.A. is composed of staff of good men honest, sincere and devoted to their interests and ours (unlike like Colonel Blimp who are responsible for the shocking and tragic treatment of the 4500) therefore I beseeche you to do all in your power to help land these 4500 immediately in Palestine and further Jewish immigration. The mandatory power which was entrusted with the obligation to safeguard the opportunity for the continuous growth of a Jewish National Home recently broke its pledge. Lloyd George in 1937 proclaimed that if the Jews responded to the opportunity of building a Jewish National Home, Palestine would become a Jewish State. The Jews have done wonders to the dry barren land. The mandatory also provided that immigration be continued. In 1919 March 3, President Wilson stated "I am persuaded that in Palestine shall be laid the foundation of a Jewish Commonwealth" not the destruction everyting the Jews built. On May 8 1947 the U.N. heard the Jewish plea yet no definite decisions. It was horrible to think of Nazis who caused persecutions and misery but still more horrifying is to have your ally as this horrible aggressor. We the American People back up the repeated stand of the U.S. Government in support of the right of Jews to living space in Palestine.

I close urging you strongly for immediate action and if possible your answer. Thanking you.,
Respectfully yours,

Florence Macnow.

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EO 371 / 61784

549

1947

09

E

NORTHERN PALESTINE

E.7453

14 AUG 1947

E 7453/46/9
 Mr MacGillivray
 Geneva
 comes
 Dated 11 Aug
 Received 14 Aug.

Last Paper.
 E 7421.

References.

1951

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

G/Gen/29/8

(Index)

G/Gen/29/8

Next Paper.

7464

Views on policy towards
Palestine.

The copy letter to Mr Tafford
 Smith, C.O. fixing report on
 activities of UNSCOP.

(Minutes.)

~~See written~~~~Dated 15 Mr MacGillivray~~Please enter white.

Mr MacGillivray's latest report is
 very interesting. The partitionist bloc in
 the committee appears to have crumbled away,
 and the largest group now favour a ten-year
 period of (presumably British) trusteeship,
 with the independence of a unitary Palestine
 as its goal and with limited immigration
 meanwhile.

This is not far removed from the
 second British proposal to last winter's
 conference (the ~~so-called~~ "Birkin plan"). If
 Mr MacGillivray's subsequent letters show that
 a majority of the committee will probably make
 a recommendation on these lines, we should

perhaps

30471 F.O.P.

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perhaps ask him to point out the importance of precision in their statement of the amount of immigration to be permitted. The place would be much easier to operate if the administering authority, having no discretion (or a very limited discretion) in determining the rate of immigration, was thus exempted from pressure on this question.

H.B. Eccles
15/8

Unjustified
15/8

B.P.
Aug 19

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EO 371/61784

R. Bealey F.C. ~~TOP SECRET~~

E

118

13.

GENEVA.

116

11th August, 1947.

E743

14 AUG 1947

It seems that at the last meeting of the Committee on Friday morning (they are not meeting again until Wednesday) the lines on which the various delegates are thinking began to emerge. The Chairman is still, unwaveringly, a partitionist but he is now supported by Garcia Salazar alone. Rand comes nearest to them with a scheme under which the authority of the Arab and Jewish States would be curtailed in the interests of maintaining the "economic and social unity of Palestine"; he would give the States complete control over immigration and the disposition of land within their own areas but would require them to keep open frontiers and to join with a Central Government in the administration of railways and ports, the civil airport, currency and posts and telegraphs; the Central Government, on which would be represented both Arabs and Jews and the Great Powers, would also be responsible for the administration of the Jerusalem State and for defence in all Palestine against external and internal aggression and would be the guardian of religious interests. Simic is reported to have read a long paper which the other members found difficult to understand but which appeared to advocate a rather complicated form of bi-nationalism involving two chambers; Lisicky (who so far has put forward no ideas of his own) dared to criticise the Yugoslav and earned a testy /

Trafford Smith, Esq.,
Colonial Office,
London. S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

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testy rebuke from him. Fabregat also favours bi-nationalism but in a different form and Granados has come out with a scheme of cantonization; the latter's attack on British rule and his advocacy of unlimited Jewish immigration provoked the Indian to anger and even caused Entezam to break his long silence. It seems that Hood, Blom, Abdur Rahman and Entezam are tentatively in favour of a further period of trusteeship with limited immigration (as to the degree of which they are likely to differ), a promise of independence in a democratic united Palestine after, say, ten years and, meantime, provincial autonomy. This group is hopeful of getting Lisicky's support and also of weaning Garcia Salazar from the Chairman's side, to give them a majority of six. But the position is still very fluid and it is too early yet to guess at the result; meanwhile the Secretariat have no instructions as to drafting and are in despair.

(sgd) DC Mar Grilleway

Copy to:

V. Fox-Strangways.

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Reference:

EO 371 / 61784

<p>548</p> <p>E</p> <p>1947</p>	<p>E</p> <p>PALESTINE</p>	<p>E 7421</p> <p>10 AUG 1947</p> <p>118</p>
<p><u>Public Meetings (Police Action)</u></p> <p>Mr Bramall asked question relating to incidents at public meetings leading up to arrest of members of Jewish Org. League were reported. Police carried out their duties and made arrests under Public Order Act 1936. and closed subsequent meeting of the League at request of Chairman.</p>		
<p>FROM P. Q.</p> <p>No. Mr Bramall</p> <p>Dated 8 Aug</p> <p>Received in Registry } 14 -</p>		
<p>Last Paper 7414</p> <p>References</p> <p>(Print)</p> <p>(How disposed of)</p>		
<p>Action completed <i>PCW/1</i></p> <p>Index <i>PCW/1</i></p>		
<p>Next Paper E 7453</p>		

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EASTERN

E Env
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Parliamentary Question

33. Mr. Bramall.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it was at his direction that, when in the Metropolitan Police district, members of the League of Jewish Ex-servicemen demonstrated hostility against a meeting at which Fascism and anti-Semitism was being preached, they were arrested, but that when crowds demonstrated hostility at a meeting of the League the meeting was stopped by the police. [Friday 8th August.]

tab

Besley

ANSWERED 11 AUG 1947
REPLY ATTACHED.

NOT FOR OFFICIAL ANSWER.

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE.

E 7421
16 AUG 1947

(228)

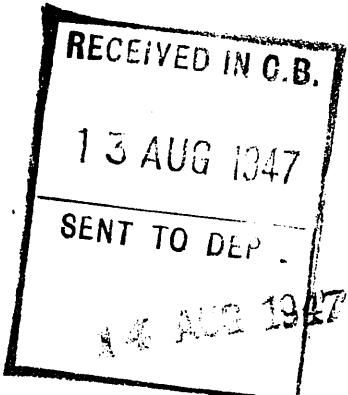
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FO 371/61784

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PUBLIC MEETINGS
(POLICE ACTION)

Mr. Bramall asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was at his direction that, when in the Metropolitan Police district, members of the League of Jewish ex-Servicemen demonstrated hostility against a meeting at which Fascism and anti-Semitism was being preached, they were arrested, but that when crowds demonstrated hostility at a meeting of the League the meeting was stopped by the police.

Mr. Ede: It is the duty of the police to endeavour to prevent a breach of the peace and the decision as to what steps are necessary for that purpose must vary with the circumstances of the case, and must be taken by the officers on the spot. I am not aware, and neither are the police, whether any of the persons arrested on 1st June, which appears to be the occasion referred to in the Question, were members of the Association of Jewish ex-Servicemen; they were arrested for offences against the Public Order Act, 1936. A meeting organised by the Association on 3rd August was closed by the chairman at the request of the police to prevent the speaker being manhandled by a substantial part of the audience and no objection was raised to the action of the police. Any suggestion that in carrying out this very difficult part of their duty the police are not acting impartially is unfounded.

11 AUG 1947

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FO 371/61784

		Palestine	EY414 /G 13 AUG 1947
68 1947		EASTERN	
EY414 /46/G	<p><u>Situation in Palestine</u></p> <p>C.O command Palestine 1516.</p> <p>Dated 4 Aug Received 13 Aug</p> <p>Last Paper.</p> <p>EY262</p> <p>References.</p> <p>(Print.)</p> <p>(How disposed of.)</p> <p>(Action completed.)</p> <p>Index.</p> <p>Next Paper.</p>		
<p>(Minutes.)</p> <p>Service liaison Dep't. (AKS vs. I.M.M. 23/8)</p> <p>H.B. 23/8</p>			

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INWARD TELEGRAM

EY414

13 AUG 1947

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 7th August, 1947.
R. 7th " " 23.05 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 1516 Top Secret and Personal.

1. Thank you for your top secret and personal telegram of 5th August. I am grateful for support you and His Majesty's Government have given.

2. On question of martial law and your remarks regarding numbers of troops here, I would urge with all emphasis that they should not be reduced below level which would enable martial law to be introduced if necessary. This measure now seems the only shot left in our locker. I cannot guarantee that the situation will not deteriorate to such a degree that the civil Government will break down and as you know it is by no means clear how much longer I can keep the Civil Service working under conditions such as exist at present. The only alternative is martial law proper, and although I will, as I am sure you appreciate, devote all my energies to improving the situation and at the worst maintaining it as at present, yet it is critical and I am sure we should at least be prepared for all eventualities.

Distributed to:-/

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Recd 122
P.P.
Baxter
M.S.

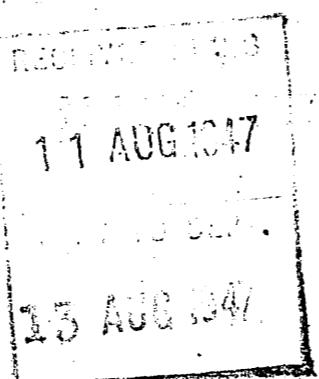
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Reference - FO

371 / 61784

123



Distributed to:-

M.S. 25
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. I. Thomas
Mr. Martin
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Blackburne
Mr. Gutch
No. 10 Downing Street
Foreign Office
" "
Cabinet Offices
" "
War Office
Admiralty
Air Ministry

Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Bigg
Miss Boyd

P.S. to Prime Minister.
Private Secretary.
Mr. M. Wright.
Sir N. Brook.
General Sir L. Hollis.
Private Secretary.
" "
" "

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371/61784

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5-46

E

E 7403 12A

PALESTINE

13 AUG 1937

Registry
NumberFROM
George Thomas.
No.
M.P.
Dated
Received
in Registry
S. M. Bevin.
Aug 13.Financing of Jewish movements in Palestine.Transmit copy of letter from D. Maxwell,
who asks information as amount of money
sent into Palestine from Britain during
past two years, and what steps are being
taken to prevent this money from being
used for illegal purposes.

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

7397

H.B. 2078

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Mr. George Thomas
M.P.
from D. S.
to G. S.
Aug. 16.
F.O.
Aug. 16.(Action
completed.)

(Index.)

P. H. B. 21/5/48

Next Paper.

E 7414

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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1	2	1	1	1	1

Reference:-

FO 371 / 61784

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1 INT. ACKNOWLEDGED 8-8-67

2 ~~Business Dept.~~
for draft reply

please

P. M. Kinnaird

8/8

Draft
attached.
MB 12/8

HOUSE OF COMMONS

To:-
Rt Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.
Foreign Office.

I enclose correspondence from
Mr. D. Lovell, Cardiff. 17 APR 1947
and shall be grateful if you will give the matter
your attention, inform me of the position, and
perhaps suggest the lines of a suitable reply.
Please [do not] acknowledge. *GEO. Williams*
GEORGE WILLIAMS
P.M. for Cardiff, Central

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COPY.
(E 7403/46/31)

3 Sapphire Street,
Roath, Cardiff.
3rd August, 1947.

127

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your prompt reply to my letter of the 31st July and upon reading the copy I realise that, written in the heat of the moment as it was, it does not convey the full meaning.

Palestine is a very near problem to me as personal friends of mine are being killed, and at the same time, loyal though they are, they feel that they are being sacrificed to Jewish financial power. There seems to be an abysmal ignorance of the true conditions out there, or a political reason for not taking fuller action. Money is pouring into this non-self-supporting country from all over the world apparently without restriction, The Jewish Agency is still the official negotiating body in spite of its underground army, Haganah and the secret radio station and so many things such as these cannot be understood by men on the spot.

I would therefore be grateful if you could kindly inform me of the amount of money contributed from Britain during the past two years and also from within the Sterling Area and what steps are being taken to prevent this money from being used for illegal purposes.

By the way, for 'Pacific resistance' in my previous letter please read 'Passive resistance'.

With many thanks and best wishes,

I remain, Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) D. Howell.

George Thomas, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.

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Reference:- FO 371/61784

Registry
No. E.7403/46/34

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft letter to
Mr. George
Thomas, M.P.
(from E.P.S.)

DK 11/8
Private Secretary
first

Copy (J).

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3149 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.A.S.

OUT FILE

13a

16th Aug

128

Dear Thomas,

You will remember that you asked me to suggest a suitable reply to the enclosed letter from one of your constituents, on the subject of Palestine.

There are, of course, considerable sums of money entering Palestine from this country. Expenditure by the troops and military authorities, for instance, amounted to £23,000,000 in 1946. Some of this money may well find its way to the organisers of terrorism, but it is quite impossible to establish whether and to what extent this is happening. There is no trace of any direct

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Reference:- FO 371/61784

129

direct subversion & terrorism
from this country.

Yours

H.B. 129

(Sd.) Ernest Bevin.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

OUT FILE

130

16th August, 1947.

(E 7403/46/31)

Dear Thomas,

You will remember that you asked me to suggest a suitable reply to the enclosed letter from one of your constituents, on the subject of Palestine.

There are, of course, considerable sums of money entering Palestine from this country. Expenditure by the troops and military authorities, for instance, amounted to £23,000,000 in 1946. Some of this money may well find its way to the organisers of terrorism, but it is quite impossible to establish whether and to what extent this is happening. There is no trace of any direct subvention of terrorism from this country.

Yours sincerely,

(Sqd.) Ernest Bevin

George Thomas, Esq., M.P.,

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Reference

EO 371 / 61784

544

E

131

1947

PALESTINE

E 7397

13 AUG 1947

Registry
Number E 7397/46/31

FROM

Blawney
No. 16 Oldcorn
Dated 31/12/46/47
Received in Registry 7 Aug
13

Anti-Semitic disturbances in Britain.

Transmit copy of two TASS messages dated Aug. 5, interpreting anti-Semitic disturbances as an indication of the growth of fascist tendencies in Britain.

Last Paper.

7861

(Minutes.)

HAB. 12/8

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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Reference:

FO 371/61784

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

G. E. M. / 8. 12/18

Next Paper.

7403

Wt. 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

(342/46/47)

E 7397

BRITISH EMBASSY,
MOSCOW.

7th August, 1947.

17 AUG 1947

132

Dear Department,

The recent anti-Jewish disturbances in Britain following on the murder of the two sergeants in Palestine by the Irgun Zvai Leumi have produced the enclosed two Tass messages from London, which appeared in some of yesterday's papers.

You will not fail to note this typical example of tendentious Soviet reporting, which omits all mention of the actual cause of the incidents and seeks to interpret them as an indication of the growth of fascist tendencies in Britain.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.



Northern Department,
Foreign Office.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

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PART I.

-19-

SECTION A.

6th August 1947

SOME PAPERS

ANTI-SEMITIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, 5th August TASS According to Reuter's Agency, yesterday anti-Semitic demonstrations took place in Liverpool. A crowd of several hundred people gathered in the commercial area and tried to perpetrate robberies. The police arrived and scattered the crowd.

In an official statement the Chief of Police of Liverpool stated that on the night of the 4th August 69 incidents took place.

"The attacks" he said, "were made mainly on shops and the desire to rob appeared to be stronger than on previous nights."

LONDON, 5th August TASS The majority of newspapers turned their attention to the wave of anti-semitism sweeping various parts of Britain. A number of newspapers express regret in connection with this fact.

The newspaper "Daily Worker" indicates the connection of anti-semitism in Britain with the growth of fascist activities in the country and writes: "These outbursts were inspired by organized gangs who, like Hitler, have adopted anti-semitism as a doctrine and who cry out ~~the name of Mosley in the streets~~. These gangs are fanning the flames of racial hatred and are spreading fascist infection in Britain, an infection which we fought for 6 years. Anti-semitism must be nipped in the bud. The spread of this infection must be made illegal and all fascist organizations must be disbanded by law."

(37 lines)

(Iz.)

SOME PAPERS, 6.8.47.

SOME PAPERS

FATE OF THE "I.G. FARBNINDUSTRIE" UNDERTAKINGS

LONDON, 5th August TASS Reuter's News Agency, quoting Hamburg radio, states that in accordance with the statement of the American military administration which controls the "I.G. Farbenindustrie" concern, this large German chemical monopoly, which supplied the Nazi war machine with explosives and shells, will remain in German hands with all its production equipment. The statement says that separate factories will be given to "suitable German buyers whose reliability has already been established by the authorities". The undertakings will not be sold to firms from abroad.

(15 lines)

(Iz.)

SOME PAPERS, 6.8.47.

MOST PAPERS

DISSOLUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PARIS, 5th August TASS According to the France Presse Agency from Geneva, Lester, the Secretary General of the League of Nations, yesterday gave press representatives the final report on the dissolution of the League.

Since the League officially ended its existence on the 31st July all its functions, together with its property, were transferred to UNO. A sum of 28 million Swiss francs, collected for the return of investments, is to be divided between the members of UNO.

(12 lines)

(Pr.-Iz.)

MOST PAPERS, 6.8.47.

SOME PAPERS

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT

NEW YORK, 5th August TASS "The Committee for the Unification of the Nile Valley" has published in the most important New York and Washington papers an appeal under the heading "Egypt expects justice from the United Nations Organization".

The appeal contains a demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and a demand that an end be put to "British imperialism in the Sudan."

(10 lines)

(Pr.)

SOME PAPERS, 6.8.47.

SOME PAPERS

MAYHEW'S REPLY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, 5th August TASS According to Reuter's Agency the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mayhew, stated yesterday in a reply to the M.P. Piratin that Britain spent 132 million pounds in the granting of "aid" to Greece.

(7 lines)

SOME PAPERS, 6.8.47.

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PART I.

-20-

Section A
6th August 1947.

RED STAR

"WHO SAID THAT AMERICANS ARE FREE?" by L. Gal.

The advertisers of American democracy love to talk about the freedom of the individual which, according to their assurances, is enjoyed equally by all citizens of the USA. However there are many examples which refute such assertions.

One of the recent issues of the American journal "Coronet" contains an article by Harris entitled "Who said that Americans are free?". The author quotes numerous facts which show convincingly what in fact is the nature of the "freedom of the individual" in the USA.

Harris refers to events which are customary in the USA. For example he describes the tragic fate of a US citizen from the State of Georgia, Robert Hall, -"a man who was poor, honest and obedient to the laws". While he was resting at home after the day's work, the local sheriff and two police officers suddenly appeared, muttered something about a stolen motor tyre, put handcuffs on Hall and took him away. When the car stopped at the prison, the sheriff and the police officers began to beat Hall savagely. Hall was then thrown into a cell half alive, and soon afterwards died without regaining consciousness.

Harris writes that these events show that Robert Hall did not possess the rights of a citizen and member of society, and that "the so-called rights and freedoms in present-day America have scarcely more significance than the rights and freedoms of the Jews under the Nazi regime". The writer stresses that the murderers of Robert Hall were not even brought to trial.

Harris gives evidence that the guardians of the law in the USA deal savagely with those Americans who have the bad luck not to share the police point of view on the declared rights and freedoms, and at the same time free of all responsibility those transgressors of the law and criminals of whom they approve.

In the State of Mississippi beat to death a negro labourer who was suspected of stealing a saddle. At the trial they admitted that they had given this negro "a small thrashing". Incidentally it became known that the saddle had not been stolen by this man. Nevertheless the court acquitted the murderers.

That most shameful action - the lynching of negroes - takes place in the southern States with traditional lack of punishment. In the records of the US courts there is not written down a single conviction of the murderers of negroes or of those who take part in lynching.

In the State of Georgia, a group of white men armed with rifles attacked a negro, Roger Malcolm, who was returning home with his wife and another negro couple. The bandits shot these entirely innocent people. This caused indignation among wide sections of the American people. A conference held in Washington sent a delegation to the Department of Justice to find out what measures were to be undertaken there in connection with the lynching of negroes. The answer was short: "we can do nothing".

This is not surprising. It appears that the whole system of justice in the USA is so constructed that in those cases when defence of elementary human rights is necessary, the federal Themis becomes the personification of complete helplessness. According to Harris, Clark, the Attorney-General has openly admitted that the federal authorities are powerless to struggle for the triumph of the law which safeguards the rights and freedom of the individual, since this is "equivalent to fighting with a musket in the times of the American Civil War in the age of the atomic weapon".

According to the letter of the law the life and freedom of American citizens must be safeguarded by the authorities of each state. The Federal Government is not bound and is not authorised to care for the defence of the "inalienable" rights of US subjects. And the local authorities in the States, referring to "their own" laws, freely infringe the human and civilian rights of the workers.

This is only part of Harris's article, but it is sufficient to reveal the American "freedom of the individual" - which for the majority of the Americans does not exist, although it is "safeguarded" by the Declaration of Rights.

(col - full summary)

RED STAR 6.8.47.

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61784

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E

PALESTINE

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E 7361

13 AUG 1947

Registry Number } E 7361/46/31.

FROM

Mr. Blamey
Washington
Dated 15/24/47
Received in Registry Aug. 6.
- 13

American Reaction : PNA Report on British
Intervention
Refer Washington letter (E 5985/46/31) on latest
various article in U.S. Press re starting of
the British Legate's approach by British
troops and anti-Semitic demonstrations -
within, suggests we should advise the
British points of view in U.S. Press.

Last Paper.

7309

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)
 Mr. Blamey
Washington
Sept 1
 B.M.C. Buckley
S.O.
 Tele. M.A. 5
 Enclosed. Sub off
 confidential Sept 10

(Action completed.) (Index)
 10/10/47 5984

Next Paper.

7397

(Minutes.) (within)
Please see also my letter 15

Mr. Mathison, C.O.

We have the figure asked for at
the beginning of para 8, or earlier E or
NA papers. ~~with~~

We must tell Washington in what
terms they may authenticate the Daily Mail
articles (para. 9 within).

Please (will you please
assemble the material and
draft to Wilson? M.A.
Dept. should see).

H. B. Bailey 13/8

I reminded Mr. Mathison about this to-day.
He tells me that action has been
delayed by them more, but that
he has written to Jerusalem, asking
them to reply direct to Washington
you

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on 13th the points raised in para. 7
and in the ^{third} sentence of
para. 8. He has given the figures
of legal immigration to Palestine. I have
been through the "Daily Mail"
articles with Mr. Scher of M.I.5
and have supplemented their
information by details released later.

I now submit draft letter
to Washington.

J. E. CABLE

2/9

J. S. Bent
Sept. 4

2. P.P. 60 Board. 75-872/14/pt II

2/9

J.
10/9

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61784

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95872 | 14 | Pr. II.

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2.9.47.

Reference your E7361 | 46 | 31 of 19/8/47

1961 46 (T)
3 SEP 1947

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E

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

E 7361

6th August 1947

Ref: 15/241/47

~~SECRET~~

Dear Department,

Would you please refer to our letter 15/213/47 of 3rd July about U.S. comment on the recent execution of the three terrorists in Palestine.

2. Although the hanging of the two hostages has been universally condemned here, its effect has been blunted by the story of the reprisals by British troops which were reported simultaneously in the morning papers of August 1st, by arguments about where the responsibility for all this lies, and also by subsequent reports of anti-Semitic actions in Britain itself. For example, while condemnation of the Irgun's act is expressed both by Rabbi Silver of the Zionist Organization of America, in a statement, and by Judge Proskauer of the American Jewish Committee in a telegram to the United Nations Special Committee, they devoted the main portion of the remainder of their remarks to strictures upon British policy which they held to be ultimately responsible for the present situation. A copy of Rabbi Silver's statement is enclosed.

3. In such editorial comment as we have so far seen the reprisals have only been completely subordinated to the hanging of the sergeants by the Washington Evening Star. The Washington Post condemns both sides equally, and this is supported by an article on another page by the columnist Barnet Nover. Copies of these are also enclosed. The pro-Zionist papers take the usual line - the New York Post demands an end to British terror, while I.F. Stone, in an editorial in P.M. of 3rd August, a copy of which is enclosed, betrays a mind completely closed to the

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

/realities

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realities of the situation.

4. One further point which should be mentioned is that anti-British slogans have been painted on a number of Consulate buildings throughout the country, including New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Baltimore. A further attempt was made by four young men to paint the Embassy on the night of August 1st, but the police were able to apprehend one before they started work, while the rest fled. The captured man was taken to the police station for questioning.

5. The unsatisfactory nature of newspaper reports and comment on recent events in Palestine, together with the receipt of a number of hostile letters in which opposition to further U.S. aid to Britain is expressed, lead to a consideration of whether anything more can be done by us or by B.I.S. to strike back. It is, as you know, our contention that the vast majority of Americans are uninterested in Palestine and that anti-Semitism is fairly widespread in this country. This we still believe to be true. But it is obvious that newspaper comment of the type mentioned must have its effect and that the more liberal of those who take an interest in international affairs, with their emotional approach to such matters, are easily persuaded that British policy has no justification. There is also a possibility that should any public debate take place in the near future about aid to Britain, the waters might be muddied by those attacking our Palestine policy as "Nazi", just as it may be muddied by those who consider the British Government to be near-Communist. (See for example the enclosed account from the New York Times of August 5th of a statement by the rabidly pro-Zionist Congressman Celler). There was considerable Zionist opposition to the U.S. loan itself and we were much indebted then to the Zionist Rabbi Wise for his outright support - support which can hardly be expected from any prominent U.S. Zionist now. We do not want

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/to

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to labour the point. It is merely one factor in U.S. opinion on our economic problems which should not be forgotten, at least before the United Nations have pronounced upon Palestine.

6. We are, in our opinion, precluded from attempting to insert full-page advertisements in the newspapers if for no other reason than that the dollar expenditure involved would be incommensurate with the results. Replies to letters and conversations with individuals are useful but do not reach a large audience. The briefing of a few reliable correspondents, which has been achieved once or twice, is probably as good as anything, but most newspapers are now chary of accepting pro-British articles on this particular subject. We think, however, that this should be attempted again, even if it is only on the basis of presenting fairly fully the British point of view rather than the view of a particular newspaper correspondent.

7. For this purpose a statement at home at some suitable opportunity, giving details of British and Jewish casualties over the past two years, would be useful. It would be desirable to state the total number of terrorist incidents, the number of British casualties caused, the number of Jews executed or killed by British action and the number of Jews who have lost their lives directly or indirectly at the hands of the terrorists themselves. It might also be possible to include the number of Arab casualties caused in these outrages. This would give an analysis in concrete form of the results of terrorism and would show clearly, we believe, the extraordinary restraint exercised by the police and by British troops in Palestine in the face of constant provocation. As you know, Americans are readily impressed by statistics.

8. Further information which would be helpful is the number of Jewish refugees admitted to the U.K. from 1933 to the present time, and other

/instances

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instances of our help to European Jewry. In addition we would like to know the exact number of legal immigrants who have been admitted to Palestine over the last two years and the proportion of these who have come in from Cyprus. It would also be useful to know how many sick and infirm Jews remain in Europe who would be eligible for admittance under the quota, and the proportion of strong and able-bodied needy people arriving in illegal immigrant ships who have been admitted into Palestine from Cyprus. We believe that these figures would indicate clearly that the organizers of illegal immigration are not concerned with the sick and infirm, but rather with the political purpose of pushing young, strong people into Palestine.

9. With this information it might be possible once more to provide some good articles which might also touch upon the reasons which necessitate the control of immigration. We would also like to be able to use some of the information concerning the organization of illegal immigration which was contained in the excellent Daily Mail articles of July 7th - 12th. (These have already been summarised as background guidance for British officials only). In using these we should of course have to be able to vouch at least to the selected correspondent for the accuracy of the facts which they contained and this raises certain problems which you would no doubt wish to discuss with the Security authorities. The main point is that we should get the factual information as soon as possible.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

JCH

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Reference:-

FO 371/61784

New York Times, August 2nd, 1947

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BRITISH ACTS BLAMED IN PALESTINE KILLINGS

Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, in a cable sent last night to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, now in Geneva, denounced the killing of the two British sergeants. "These acts of violence have their origin in the violation by Great Britain of the mandate by its issuance of the MacDonald White Paper," he added.

The cablegram, also signed by Jacob Blaustein, chairman of the executive committee, and David Sher, chairman of the administrative committee, was addressed to Judge Emil Sandstroem, chairman of the United Nations Committee. It read:

"The American Jewish Committee condemns the murder of two English soldiers by Palestinian terrorists as an act of unjustifiable lawlessness and brutality wholly at variance with the traditions of Judaism, and highly prejudicial to a sane solution of the Palestinian problem. It has provoked equally unjustified reprisals resulting in the loss of innocent Jewish lives for which its instigators must bear the responsibility.

"The incident emphasizes the absolute necessity for competent action by the United Nations, for, historically, these acts of violence have their origin in the violation by Great Britain of the mandate by its issuance of the MacDonald White Paper. This violation does not in any way justify these murders. The plain truth is that the history of Palestine since the MacDonald White Paper has been marked by a series of unfortunate reprisals and counter-reprisals that are now culminating in a situation fraught with grave disaster to all concerned. This situation cannot be remedied by violence, the shedding of innocent blood. It is to be remedied by a respect for the mandate, for the sanctity of human life, and for the supremacy of law and reason over terrorism and law-breaking."

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Advertising

PM, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1947

7

... in FOCUS

A Statement By DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council

TWO British sergeants who had been kidnapped by the Irgun and held as hostages were hanged after three condemned Irgunists had been hanged by the British authorities in Palestine. These sergeants were innocent of any crime. The Irgun was not vested by the Jewish community in Palestine with any authority to judge, sentence or execute men. The conditions attending their execution were particularly revolting. The Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi joined in a strong condemnation "of the dastardly murder of these two innocent men."

Taken in and by itself, this tragic occurrence will evoke a natural repulsion which may obscure the full lamentable story of which this is only a part. Justice and fairness, however, demand that we keep the entire picture in proper focus.

Upon learning of the execution of Sgt. Martin, a member of his family in Coventry, England, told reporters, "We do blame the Government. They should have waited. Surely they knew how desperate these people are and they could have waited until our lads were safe before executing those terrorists."

Why, indeed, did the British Government not wait? What was the frantic rush to hang these three Irgunists? The UN Special Committee on Palestine, foreseeing "the possible unfavorable repercussions that execution of three death sentences pronounced by a military court in Jerusalem" would have, had officially requested a delay.

Why did the British Government refuse to heed the plea of this impartial body representing the United Nations and earnestly bent upon the finding of a solution for the torturous Palestine problem? Why were the sentencing of these men, the confirmation of their sentence, and their execution timed to coincide with the period of the UN Committee's investigation? It was surely clear to everyone that this would provoke violence and bloodshed. The Special Assembly of the United Nations, anxious to afford its Committee of Inquiry every opportunity to work in an atmosphere of calm and order, had called.

"Upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the special committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine."

EXODUS 1947—4500 men, women and children—forced to return to Europe? This ship was rammed on the high seas by British destroyers, endangering the lives of everyone on it. It was attacked and boarded on the high seas contrary to all international law. The unarmed refugees were attacked with tear bombs, with firehoses and bludgeons. Fifty were injured, three were killed, one a former officer of the United States Navy.

Was all this calculated to insure calm and tranquility in Palestine during the period of the inquiry of the UN Committee? Or was it a stupid act bordering on provocation, on the part of a government which does not seem to be interested in attaining peace and tranquility in that country?

The British Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech-Jones, expressed in the House of Commons his feeling of "horror and revulsion" at the slaying of the two British sergeants. But he could not find it in his heart to express sorrow for the slaying of the three men aboard the EXODUS and the wounding of fifty. These people, too, were innocent of any crime. They were on their way to the Jewish National Home, whether they had every right to go. Mr. Creech-Jones knows, perhaps better than most people, that the restrictions on Jewish immigration into Palestine are without basis in international law, are British-made, contrary to the Mandate, and that they have been condemned by the League of Nations, by Britain's foremost statesmen, and by his own Labor Party. In killing these innocent men of the EXODUS, his Government was as guilty of murder as the Irgunists who killed the two sergeants. Both were carrying out willful, lawless policies which the moral sense of mankind must condemn.

Knowing all this, Mr. Creech-Jones declared in the House of Commons that the two soldiers whom the Irgun executed were, "discharging a service in fulfillment of international obligations." Explaining why the passengers of the EXODUS 1947 were forcibly returned to Europe, he also referred to the fact that Britain, "must carry out her international obligations." What international obligations, Mr. Creech-Jones? What international body approved the British White Paper of 1939? What international body authorized the setting-up of a police state in Palestine to enforce that policy through wholesale deportations, mass arrests, the screening of entire populations, endless curfews, martial law, and the imposition of death sentences by a military court in peacetime for acts which would call for no such punishment in any civilized country in the world

stroyed. An armored car manned by British police deliberately plunged into a Jewish funeral procession. Similar pogroms were perpetrated in other parts of Palestine.

These acts were undoubtedly irresponsible acts of reprisal, just as were the acts of the Irgunists. Is the British Government prepared to assume responsibility for these dastardly crimes, as they would wish the Jewish community to assume responsibility for the deeds of the Irgunists? Will Mr. Creech-Jones and the British press denounce them as bitterly as they have denounced the slaying of the two British soldiers, and will they call for the arrest and punishment of the murderers?

What is the root of all this evil and corruption? Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The lawlessness of the un-sanctioned British policy aimed at defeating the clear purpose of the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration has led to violence, resentment, punishment, reprisal and counter-reprisal, to the creation of a Jewish underground movement which Jewish authorities are unable to control, and to hooliganism on the part of British troops which the Palestine Government seems to be unable to control.

Where will all this end? The British Government is maintaining over 100,000 troops in Palestine, at a time when it is forced to consider withdrawing its troops from Germany, Italy and Greece because it is short of funds, because it is short of manpower to run its industry at home. These 100,000 troops, maintained at high cost, have not brought peace to the Holy Land. They have brought war. The British Navy is now waging war upon helpless women and children. British forces are being used by Mr. Bevin to impose a blind and blundering policy upon Palestine which he knows cannot be enforced. That policy must be quickly abandoned, before anarchy sweeps over the Holy Land.

The United Nations Committee is to submit its report within four weeks. All men of goodwill hope that this report may pave the way to a just and satisfactory solution of the Palestine problem. The British Government can make a major contribution to the pacification of Palestine if it will abandon the EXODUS practice of forcibly returning Jewish refugees to Europe and if it will refrain from similar acts of provocation. The Irgun had observed an "armistice" all through the period of the inquiry of the UN Committee until the Palestine Government pronounced the sentence of death upon its men, a sentence which might well have been delayed if reason and political judgment had prevailed. The Haganah has

... in FOCUS

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"upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the special committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine.

Why did not the Government of Palestine, the one government most directly concerned, cooperate?

For over a year now, so-called illegal immigrants who arrived off the shore of Palestine were trans-shipped by the Mandatory Government to Cyprus. This was a bitter enough disappointment to the helpless refugees and to the Jews of Palestine. Thirty-two such boat-loads of refugees had thus been sent to Cyprus. Why was this policy suddenly changed during the meeting of the United Nations Committee in Palestine? Why were the refugees on

EXODUS 1947—4500 men, women and children—forced to return to Europe? This ship was rammed on the high seas by British destroyers, endangering the lives of everyone on it. It was attacked and boarded on the high seas contrary to all international law. The unarmed refugees were attacked with tear bombs, with firehoses and bludgeons. Fifty were injured, three were killed, one a former officer of the United States Navy.

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Within the last few days, following the execution of the two soldiers, British troops shot up the village of Pardess Hanna. Riding in armored cars in Tel-Aviv, British soldiers fired upon a bus full of people, all of them innocent of any crime. Five were killed and fifteen were wounded. Then followed a night of terror in Tel-Aviv, during which British troops and police fired shots and threw bombs into restaurants and cafes, into crowds emerging from the theatre; stores and shops were raided, smashed and de-

stroyed. An armored car manned by British police deliberately plunged into a Jewish funeral procession. Similar pogroms were perpetrated in other parts of Palestine.

These acts were undoubtedly irresponsible acts of reprisal, just as were the acts of the Irgunists. Is the British Government prepared to assume responsibility for these dastardly crimes, as they would wish the Jewish community to assume responsibility for the deeds of the Irgunists? Will Mr. Creech-Jones and the British press denounce them as bitterly as they have denounced the slaying of the two British soldiers, and will they call for the arrest and punishment of the murderers?

What is the root of all this evil and corruption? Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The lawlessness of the un-sanctioned British policy aimed at defeating the clear purpose of the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration has led to violence, resentment, punishment, reprisal and counter-reprisal, to the creation of a Jewish underground movement which Jewish authorities are unable to control, and to hooliganism on the part of British troops which the Palestine Government seems to be unable to control.

Where will all this end? The British Government is maintaining over 100,000 troops in Palestine, at a time when it is forced to consider withdrawing its troops from Germany, Italy and Greece because it is short of funds, because it is short of manpower to run its industry at home. These 100,000 troops, maintained at high cost, have not brought peace to the Holy Land. They have brought war. The British Navy is now waging war upon helpless women and children. British forces are being used by Mr. Bevin to impose a blind and blundering policy upon Palestine which he knows cannot be enforced. That policy must be quickly abandoned, before anarchy sweeps over the Holy Land.

The United Nations Committee is to submit its report within four weeks. All men of goodwill hope that this report may pave the way to a just and satisfactory solution of the Palestine problem. The British Government can make a major contribution to the pacification of Palestine if it will abandon the EXODUS practice of forcibly returning Jewish refugees to Europe and if it will refrain from similar acts of provocation. The Irgun had observed an "armistice" all through the period of the inquiry of the UN Committee until the Palestine Government pronounced the sentence of death upon its men, a sentence which might well have been delayed if reason and political judgment had prevailed. The Haganah has not only maintained law and order, but it fought in every way short of provoking civil war, to curb the activities of the dissident Jewish groups. It could not, and cannot, however, stand idly by in the face of acts such as the Government's piratical attack upon the EXODUS and the intensified campaign against Jewish immigration.

Men of goodwill seeking for peace will endeavor to keep the total picture in mind, in judging events and in assaying responsibilities.

Abba Hillel Silver

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Competition in Terror

Violence is breeding violence in Palestine in a way that bodes ill for any kind of a compromise that the U. N. Palestine Commission recommends. One had hoped that a truce would bring a temporary quiet in Palestine while the deliberations were in progress. The hope was vain. Under way is a naked contest between the British and the underground as to which side can produce the more terror.

Condemnation of the parties involved in the new series of outrages comes easy to those who dwell in ivory towers. In an atmosphere of provocation and hate and hot blood the armor of man's civilization wears pretty thin. But, just as there cannot be two opinions on the iniquity of the acts perpetrated by the underground, so there cannot be two opinions on blind reprisal for them. The act of the British soldiers in shooting up a busload of innocent passengers was an act committed in a state of rage raised to insanity by the underground's garroting of two British sergeants. Presumably the British authorities will take prompt measures to punish the men who exacted such a barbaric revenge. But the killings put a question mark over the fitness of the garrison to do their job any longer as cus-

todians of law and order. The guilty men were simply compounding the anarchy in Palestine.

The parallel between Palestine after this war and Ireland after the last is becoming uncanny. Repression in Ireland created a terrorist movement which went from opposition to the British to opposition to partition. It developed so alarmingly that the British government simply had to turn to conciliation, as they will have to do in Palestine, if only to allay the growing discontent on the part of the British people, who are impatient over police commitments out of their straitened circumstances. Unfortunately, as Emerson said of British colonial rule nearly 100 years ago, "Whenever an abatement of their power is felt, they have not conciliated the affection on which to rely." This proved to be the case in Ireland. It may, alas, happen in Palestine, for extremism has fed on itself for too long a time to take kindly either to the British or to partition.

Anatomy Of Terror

By Barnet Nover

Deepening Palestine Tragedy

IT WAS A DASTARDLY and horrible crime that the Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish terrorist organization in Palestine, perpetrated when it hanged two British soldiers who had been kidnapped and held as hostages.

A dastardly and horrible crime was also committed by those British soldiers and police who NOVER stormed into Tel Aviv, after the news of the hanging had become known, and by way of reprisal wantonly killed five Jews, wounding 15 others.

Terror begets terror in an endless cycle. That is the tragedy of the Holy Land today, a land where the fires of violence are approaching a crescendo of fury.

BEHIND THAT TRAGEDY is another, a tragedy of broken promises, deferred hopes, continuous frustration and the bankruptcy of statesmanship.

The Irgun Zvai Leumi is made up of a relatively small group of intense fanatics who take the position that the British authorities in Palestine are usurpers against whom they are waging war. They regard any action as justified as long as it is directed against the "enemy."

Recently, there has been a widening cleavage between the Irgun and the Haganah, the Jewish defense force which has the great majority of the Jews of Palestine behind it.

To an increasing extent, and more and more openly, the Haganah has been trying to combat the tactics of the terrorists. Through its efforts, would-be acts of sabotage that might have led to a great loss of life were prevented.

The Haganah was engaged in a search for the two British soldiers and might conceivably have succeeded had there been enough time. Their efforts were cut short by the action of the Palestine authorities in executing three members of the Irgun who had been tried and convicted on the charge of having taken part in the recent Acre jail break.

THE BRITISH have justified these executions on strictly legal grounds. They cite the law and the law's violation. In this instance, however, justice was not tempered with mercy. It was certainly not leavened with intelligence.

The authorities knew full well that when the three men were

executed the lives of the two kidnapped British soldiers would at once be placed in jeopardy. They took the position that they would not be intimidated, since if they gave way this time the practice of taking hostages would spread. Yet there was no inexorable timetable that had to be followed.

The trouble is, and the long history of British activities in Ireland proves it to the hilt, that terrorism is the product of such suppressive tactics as the British have employed in Palestine. The stronger the measures the British have taken to maintain order in Palestine, the more disorder has spread.

They have, to be sure, appealed to the moderate and law-abiding element among the Jews, an element making up the overwhelming majority in Palestine, to join with the government in putting down terrorism. They have never given those moderate elements any incentive to co-operate.

By their failure to do so they have played right into the hands of the Irgun and the Stern gang.

FOR YEARS British rule in Palestine has been compounded of weakness, indecision and bad faith. One need not go beyond the statements repeatedly made by the present members of the British Cabinet to make a formidable indictment of British policy in the Holy Land.

Nobody spoke out more strongly against the White Paper of 1939, which was designated to bolt and bar the door to Jewish immigration into Palestine, than such men as Morrison and Dalton, unless it was Winston Churchill.

Yet the policy pursued by the Labor government has so far been precisely the policy which the Chamberlain government initiated.

Instead of boldness there has been pusillanimity; instead of dynamic statesmanship there has been paralysis. Opportunity after opportunity has been missed either to return to the obligations assumed by Great Britain under the mandate or a bold venture into new paths leading to some kind of a constructive solution of the tortured problem.

The result of this abdication of statesmanship has been to plunge Palestine into a horrible state of affairs.

We can only hope that the United Nations commission now investigating the Palestine problem will not delay its findings too long and that these findings will point a way to a solution of that problem which the British authorities have shown neither the willingness nor the capacity to seek.

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PM, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1947

OPINION

Where *Der Schoene Adolf* Left Off

There is horror in the hanging of two British sergeants by the Irgun, and the deepest sympathy for their families. But there was also horror in the hanging of three Irgunists for their part in the attack on Acre Prison. And horror in the contrast between British clemency for Nazi Field Marshal Kesselring and the death sentence imposed on Irgunist Jacob Weiss, who fought on Britain's side in World War II, under exceptionally heroic circumstances in the Czech underground.

I was in Palestine and I share the position of the Jewish community to terrorism; but I also share the bitterness created by British policy, which shut the doors of Palestine against Jewish refugees in 1939, and keeps them shut against the survivors.

There was horror in the White Paper, too, death for many who might have survived. The British did not hang them from a tree, so the horror was less visible. The killings were left to the Nazis. They did the dirty work. But the hands which formulated the Munich policy, and handed over the Czechs to Hitler, were also the hands which drew up the White Paper, and shut off escape for many who went to Maidanek and Auschwitz.

When is the horror to end? Can the Haganah, the anti-terrorist self-defense militia of the Jewish community, co-operate with the British in disarming the dissident minorities of Irgun and Stern? The British make such co-operation impossible; their aim is not to crush terrorism but to incite civil war.

In the first place, the British Army and police have consistently refused to recognize the Haganah. If Haganah clashes openly with Irgun, the British—far from “co-operating”—take action wherever possible against both. You cannot co-operate with a regime which regards you as illegal. To the British, the Haganah is an underground organization which has



Bodies of British sergeants killed by Irgun hang from eucalyptus trees near Natanya, Palestine.
Associated Press Wirephoto

trained and armed the Jewish community for self-defense against British wishes. There are Britishers who prefer the conditions of the 20s, when it was still possible to incite armed Arabs against unarmed Jews.

In the second place, how can the Jewish community be mobilized against the terrorists when homeless Jews are still being refused haven in Palestine, when the mandate is still being violated, when every constructive compromise proposal from the pre-war Peel recommendations to the postwar Anglo-American inquiry report are shelved by the British, when the British, instead, work secretly with the ex-Mufti and his faction to stir Arab action against the Jews?

Britain has 100,000 troops in Palestine,

one soldier for every six Jews—man, woman and child. If it cannot maintain order against dissident groups numbering many fewer than 10,000 men, let Britain clear out. The reprisal begun against the people of Tel Aviv are not actions to preserve law and order, but the beginning of pogroms. The British, too, have taken to terrorism.

Armored cars fire on crowded buses one day, and run down the mourners at the funeral of those killed the next. This puts Bevin squarely on a level with Beigin. With one difference—the leader of the Irgun is fighting, however wrongly, to achieve a home for his people. The British Foreign Minister is letting loose counter-terrorist actions against civilians, not because Britain's

life is at stake, but in a pattern of policy in the Mediterranean which has made Laborite Britain like Tory Britain an ally of France, a friend of Greek tyranny, and a partner of the ex-Mufti against the Jews.

Neither the British people nor the British high command in Palestine is responsible for the drift to tragic and terrible events. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, the High Commissioner, an honorable soldier on a tough assignment, went to London last Spring to ask a compromise under which immigration quotas would be raised to 4000 a month. On such a basis, Cyprus could have been emptied, peace could have been made. Sir Alan asked London not to try the “experiment” of returning the refugees on the Exodus 1947 to France. Their plight today dramatizes, for all the world to see, the quiet cruelty of British policy.

London-Bevin—the Foreign Office, the maledict Machiavellis of the Colonial Office—do not want a compromise. London's decisions have steadily played into the hands of the Jewish terrorists against the Jewish moderates, as before the war, and since. London's undercover aid has been given to Arab terrorists against Arab moderates.

The Irgun, messianic, undisciplined, with a suicide squad mentality, wants a showdown. So do the men who make policy at London. London would like an excuse to smash the Jewish community in Palestine. The Irgun has been providing the excuses for the British as the British have been providing the excuses for the Irgun. The stage is set; the pogroms are beginning.

But is Britain to have American dollars to war on the Jews? And are the British people content to have their government draw further on dwindling funds to carry on where *der schoene Adolf* left off?

—I. F. STONE

New York Times, 5th August 1947

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CELLER SAYS BRITISH INSPIRE 'SCARE' NEWS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, asserted today that British officials were inspiring "scare lines" in this nation's press in an effort to obtain modifications of the British loan agreement.

"John Bull beats his breast and walls for more help and more dollars," he said in a statement.

Mr. Celler quoted headlines from Sunday's newspapers to the effect that Britain could not wait for the Marshall plan, and that her dollar

loan would be exhausted in two months. He said these were "based on handouts from Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer."

He said Britain was seeking to annul two provisions of the loan agreement, one that makes pounds freely convertible into dollars and another that requires Britain not to discriminate against imports from the United States in favor of sterling areas, the price being equal.

"I warn those in charge of the administration of the loan agreement that they cannot with impunity alter the terms thereof," he said. "Congress must be consulted, and Congress would never consent to the changes sought."

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FOREIGN OFFICE,

S.W.1.

17th August, 1947.

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OUT FILE

My dear Mathieson,

I enclose a letter from Washington, together with a number of American Press cuttings. We agree with the recommendation made at the end of paragraph 6, and would like to let Washington have the information they need with as little delay as possible. I should be grateful if you could provide me with answers to the questions raised in paragraph 7 and in paragraph 8 excluding the first sentence. We can supply the figure asked for at the beginning of paragraph 8, and we will also clear authentication by Washington of the Daily Mail articles mentioned in paragraph 9.

I hope this will not give you too much trouble.

Yours ever,

(H. Beeley).

W.A.V. Mathieson, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

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Top Secret.
Secret.
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J.E.C.

Draft.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

from:-
Eastern Department

(Co) ✓
(M.I.S. Jarrow) ✓

Copies to:-
Colonial Office
Mr. Matthieson

M.I. 5.
Mr. Sher Scher

Cabinet Office.
Commander Evershed

NA Dept. first

H. S. Beirn
Sept. 3

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+3c FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ OUT FILE

9 September 1947

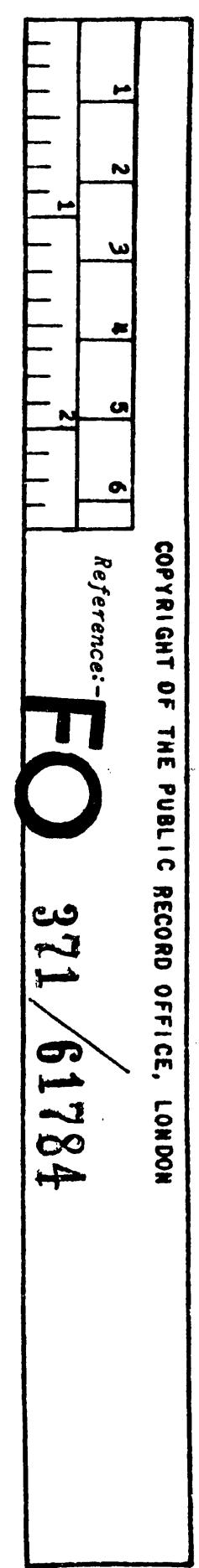
148
Dear Chancery,

In your letter No. 15/241/47 of the 6th August, about United States reactions to the situation in Palestine, you asked for detailed information on the number of points. Not all of this information is available here and the High Commissioner for Palestine has accordingly been asked to reply direct to you on the points raised in paragraph 7 of your letter.

2. *Can* We are however, able to ~~reply~~ ^{answer} to most of the questions in paragraphs 8 and 9 of your letter. The number of Jewish Refugees admitted to the United Kingdom from 1933 to the present time is not accurately known, since the departments concerned do not keep separate records of Jews as such. The Jewish Refugee Committee in London estimate the figure at 70,000. This is based on the numbers ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{Refugees} who have registered with them on arrival in this country and, they tell us, is more likely to be an underestimate than the reverse. *(Signature)* ^(Jews)

3. Since 31,500 have been admitted to Palestine since December 1945, of whom 6,300 came from Cyprus. While such information as we have confirms the ^{opinion} ~~information~~ expressed in paragraph 8 of your letter, that the organizers of illegal immigration are not concerned with the sick and infirm, but rather with the political purpose of pushing young and strong people into Palestine, we cannot supply you with any supporting statistics. The total number

of /



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of Jews remaining in Europe (including the U.S.S.R.) is estimated at 3,906,400, of whom 598,300 are said to desire admittance to Palestine, but no statistics are available to show what proportion of these are sick and infirm. We hope that the High Commissioner for Palestine may ~~will~~ ^{be able} to give you some information about the proportion of strong and able bodied and needy people arriving in illegal immigrant ships who have been admitted into Palestine from Cyprus, but we have no figures here.

4. Finally, in your paragraph 9, you ask how far we can supply a factual basis for the ~~articles of Jewish Illegal Immigration~~, which appear in the Daily Mail of July 7th to 12th. These ~~articles~~ were, of course, based on official information and are for the most part accurate. The following notes ~~on~~ ^{to} each Article may be of assistance to you.

(a) Article No 1. This Article fails to make the most of the case against the American League for a Free Palestine, ~~which~~ although ~~the organization~~ appeals for subscriptions to finance Jewish Illegal Immigration to Palestine, ~~its~~ their actual contribution to the traffic has been ~~small~~ ^{negligible}. In the ~~seven~~ ^{eight} months from January 1st to ~~July~~ 31st 1947, fourteen ships reached Palestine carrying 17,105 Jewish Illegal Immigrants. Of these only one, the "ABRIL" ^(REN HECHT) carrying 594 Jews, was financed by the American League for a Free Palestine. Although we cannot, of course, prove that the small proportion of the American League's funds, not swallowed up/

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The League appears from internal evidence to be as much concerned with general Jewish underground activities as with illegal immigration.
could be put more forcibly than it is in this article.

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up in the "expenses" of its organizers does actually go to the terrorists of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, we have to believe that this is the case and, on basis of the facts mentioned above, we can justifiably ask where else it could go.

and of the League's own advertisements

(b) Article No 2. We are now prepared to release the names and some details of three of the organizers of this traffic. These are:

(i) Stefano d'Andria an Italian Levantine, who formerly took an active part in a group of organizers of illegal immigration operating in Turkey. He has recently moved to France to continue his activities from there. He has been connected with the following ships, both of which were recently intercepted off Palestine with Jewish Illegal Immigrants on board:
"Fourteen victims of Azib" (Bruner), "Return to Zion" (Luciano). These two ships carried 1100 Illegal Immigrants between them and their gross tonnage ^{was} 352 and 669 respectively. Both ^{sailed} from Marseilles, but the point of embarkation of their passengers has not yet been discovered. He was also connected with the "THEODOR HERZL", "HAIMARLOSOFF" ^{and} "LA NEGEV". These three ships, originally named "GUARDIAN", "ULUA" ^{and} "MERICA" respectively, were intercepted off Palestine with 1,600, 1,398, and 600 Jewish Illegal Immigrants. Their gross tonnage was 1,768; 808; and 292. ^{d'Andria} is the man mentioned in the Daily Mail Article as buying the "ULUA" for £31,250. Other ships with which he has been connected are at present/

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present in European ports. The most important
of these are:-

"ARKANALOS" at Marseilles and the
"YILDIRAN" at Savana.

D'Andria
He is now trying to go to the United States of America in order to buy six more ships for use in this traffic, which has brought him in very handsome profits. He has recently bought a chateau near Bordeaux, two new cars, and a factory in Milan.

(ii) Vassilios Haniotis. This is the man, mentioned in the same Daily Mail article, who sold the "ULUA" for £18,750. He is a Greek and has recently been in the United States, where he has bought ships for use in the traffic.

Besides the "ULUA", he also bought the "COLONY TRADER", which has been detained by the British Authorities at Gibraltar. He acts under cover of at least two mushroom Shipping Companies, The JANET Steamship Company, and the Transamericana Compania Navegaciones, both of New York. Emanuel Festines (see below) is also connected with both Companies.

Before his visit to the U.S.A. he bought the "HOCHELAGA" and the "LOCHITA", both of which were intercepted in Palestinian waters with Jewish Illegal Immigrants on board. He is not, however, financing this traffic nearly as profitably as *D'Andria*, and has recently flown from the U.S.A. to France in order to avoid bankruptcy proceedings. He is said to have left behind him debts of approximately 1,000,000 dollars. We understand that the U.S. authorities concerned have seized one of his ships, the "City of Athens", as (iii) security for a portion of these debts.

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(iii) Emanuel Fostines. He was born in GRENOBLE but his nationality is unknown. He has been involved in the organization of Illegal Immigration from Greece and Italy since before the war and has been connected with a number of ships which have attempted to reach Palestine since the war. He is now operating almost entirely from France and in December 1946 he was appointed Chief Inspector of a "Jewish Maritime School for Navigation" at Marseilles.

(c) Article No 3. We can now release more detailed information on the routes and methods employed.

(d) Routes.

These vary considerably and their planning is very flexible. For instance, in 1945 and 1946 the traffic was routed almost entirely to the Greek and Yugoslav coasts and to the Black Sea. Of late, however, it has been concentrated on Italy and the South of France.

Routes used in the past ^{are} were as follows-

- (a) From Eastern Europe via Bratislava and Vienna to the U.S. Zone of Germany, and thence to Italy and France.
- (b) Across Northern Germany, through Belgium to France, and thence to the southern French ports.

And less frequently -

- (c) From Roumania and Hungary southwards to Yugoslavia and the Dalmatian coast.
- (d) From Germany to Belgium for embarkation at Antwerp.

(e)

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(e) From Northern Germany to Sweden for embarkation there.

Routes occasionally used are as follows:-

(a) Western Poland to Belsen, to Landsberg, to Paris, and thence to southern French ports.

(b) Frankfurt to Strasbourg, to Brussels, to Paris, and thence to southern French ports.

(c) By road Belsen, Quackenbuch, Meppen, Antwerp.

(d) Hungary, Subotica, Zagreb, Susak.

(ii) Assembly areas.

La Ciotat, near Toulon, and the vicinity of Marseilles, are the main French Assembly areas. The Italian ^{assembly areas} are D.P. camps near Genoa, Rome and in the south-east of the heel of Italy. Other Assembly and embarkation points which have been used are Antwerp, Constanza, Athens, Stockholm and points on the Yugoslav coast.

(iii) Supplies and transport.

These come mainly from A.J.D.C. and, ^{in the first} UNRRA, and many subterfuges are employed to obtain food cards etc. The A.J.D.C. is directly involved in the organisation of the traffic and without ^{its} assistance ^{the volume of the traffic} its scale would be much less. ^{greatly diminished.}

(iv) Frontier crossing.

This is generally done by the use of forged visas. Instances are:-

(v) the 1,200 illegal immigrants who left Marseilles for Palestine in October, 1946, on board the "San Dimitrio" on forged Ethiopian visas.

(vi) A group of Jewish refugees left Austria with false Bolivian visas.

(vii) 500 Jews reached Bari from Germany with/

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visas for San Salvador allegedly issued by that country's Consul in Berne.

Investigations proved, however, that there was no Consul of San Salvador in Berne, nor had any other Consul of that country issued the visas.

viii
(a) 400 Jews attempted to leave Roumania with Costa Rican visas issued in Hungary. Unfortunately for them, enquiries proved that there was no Costa Rican representative in Hungary and, although the party then produced Ethiopian visas, the Roumanian authorities were not impressed. These Ethiopian visas were of course later shown to be false as well.

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(b) The "Smyrna" sailed from Constanza in May, 1946, with, 1,400 Jews in possession of Mexican visas. These also were false.

(d) Article No 4. This is accurate and requires no further amplifications

(e) Article No 5. This Article was actually based on a report by a British ^{Sergeant} ~~Sergeant~~ Major on board one of the ships taking Jews from Palestine to Cyprus.

(f) Article No 6. Full details of the Organization and leading members of the American League for a free Palestine are contained in your letter, No. G124/47 of the 27th June and you will presumably be able to check this information for yourself.

(g) All the above information may be freely used ^{we believe it to be accurate} employed by you and its accuracy can be vouched for. Much of it, however, is derived from confidential sources and could never be proved in a court of law or elsewhere. You should, therefore, warn journalists using this material

that/
We

The names of the
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me believe it to be accurate.
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we can of course take no responsibility
~~that they do so at their own risk and that~~
~~His Majesty's Government can accept no~~
~~responsibility whatsoever for any~~
~~actions which may result.~~

Yours ever,
EASTERN DEPARTMENT

RG
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for any libel
actions arising
out of the use
of this information.
It is clearly important
that it should only
be given to journalists
who are reliable
and able to look
after themselves.

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FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.M.I.

(E 7361/46/1)

9th September, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Chancery,

In your letter No. 15/241/47 of the 6th August, about United States reactions to the situation in Palestine, you asked for detailed information on a number of points. Not all of this information is available here and the High Commissioner for Palestine has been asked to reply direct to you on the points raised in paragraph 7 of your letter.

2. We can, however, answer most of the questions in paragraphs 8 and 9 of your letter. The number of Jewish Refugees admitted to the United Kingdom from 1933 to the present time is not accurately known, since the departments concerned do not keep separate records of Jews as such. The Jewish Refugee Committee in London estimate the figure at 70,000. This is based on the numbers of persons who have registered with them on arrival in this country and, they tell us, is more likely to be an under estimate than the reverse.

3. 31,500 Jews have been admitted to Palestine since December 1945, of whom 6,500 came from Cyprus. While such information as we have confirms the opinion expressed in paragraph 8 of your letter, that the organizers of illegal immigration are not concerned with the sick and infirm, but rather with the political purpose of pushing young and strong people into Palestine, we cannot supply you with any supporting statistics. The total number of Jews remaining in Europe (including the Soviet Union) is estimated at 3,900,400, of whom 598,300 are said to desire admittance to Palestine, but no statistics are available to show what proportion of these are sick and infirm. We hope that the High Commissioner for Palestine may be able to give you some information about the proportion of strong and able bodied and needy people arriving in illegal immigrant ships who have been admitted into Palestine from Cyprus, but we have no figures here.

4. Finally, in your paragraph 9, you ask how far we can supply a factual basis for the articles on Jewish illegal Immigration, which appeared in the Daily Mail of July 7th to 12th. These articles were based on official information and are for the most part accurate. The following notes on each article may be of assistance to you.

(a) Article No. 1. The case against the American League for a Free Palestine could be put more forcefully than it is in this article. The League appears from internal evidence to be as much concerned with general Jewish underground activities as with illegal immigration, and although it appeals for subscriptions to finance Jewish Illegal Immigration to Palestine, its actual contribution to the traffic has been small. In the eight months from January 1st to August 31st 1947, fourteen ships reached Palestine carrying 17,105 Jewish Illegal Immigrants. Of these only one, the "ALIYAH" (Ben Hecht) carrying 594 Jews, was financed by the American League for a Free Palestine.

/Although

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

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Although we cannot, of course, prove that the small proportion of the American League's funds not swallowed up in "expenses" does actually go to the terrorists of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, we believe that this is the case, and, on the basis of the facts mentioned above, and of the League's own advertisements, it can justifiably be asked where else it could go.

(b) Article No. 4. We are now able to release the names and some detail of three of the organizers of this traffic. These are:

(1) Stevano d'Andria an Italian Levantine, who formerly took an active part in a group of organizers of illegal immigration operating in Turkey. He has recently moved to France to continue his activities from there. He has been connected with the two following ships both of which were recently intercepted off Palestine with Jewish Illegal Immigrants on board: "Fourteen victims of Asib" (Bruna), "Return to Zion" (Luciano). These two ships carried 1100 Illegal Immigrants between them and their gross tonnage was 388 and 660 respectively. Both sailed from Marseilles, but the point of embarkation of their passengers has not yet been discovered. He was also connected with the "TURKISH TIGER", "KAL" (Khalid) and "LA KOGY". These three ships, originally named "GUARDIAN", "ULAN", and "AMERICA" respectively, were intercepted off Palestine with 1,600, 1,100, and 600 Jewish Illegal Immigrants. Their gross tonnage was 1,768; 808; and 894. D'Andria is the man mentioned in the Daily Mail article as buying the "ULAN" for £31,250. Other ships with which he has been connected are at present in European ports. The most important of these are the

"ARACHAMIA" at Marseilles and the "YILDEHAN" at Levens.

D'Andria is now trying to go to the United States of America in order to buy six more ships for use in this traffic, which has brought him in very handsome profits. He has recently bought a villa near Bordeaux, two new cars, and a factory in Milan.

(ii) Vassilios Maniotis. This is the man mentioned in the same Daily Mail article, who sold the "ULAN" for £10,750. He is a Greek and has recently been in the United States, where he has bought ships for use in the traffic. Besides the "ULAN", he also bought the "COLUMBUS", which has been detained by the British authorities at Gibraltar. He acts under cover of at least two shipping companies, the Janet Steamship Company, and the Transamerica Compania de Navegaciones, both of New York. Manuel Portiris (see below) is also connected with both Companies. Before his visit to the United States he bought the "HAROUNI" and the "ULAN", both of which were intercepted in Palestinian waters with Jewish Illegal Immigrants on board. He is not, however, finding this traffic nearly as profitable as d'Andria and has recently fled from the United States to France in order to avoid bankruptcy proceedings.

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He is said to have left behind him debts of approximately 1,000,000 dollars. We understand that the United States authorities concerned have seized one of his ships; the "City of Athens" as surety for a portion of these debts.

(iii) Emanuel Fostinis. He was born in Grenoble but his nationality is unknown. He has been involved in the organization of Illegal Immigration from Greece and Italy since before the war and has been connected with a number of ships which have attempted to reach Palestine since the war. He is now operating almost entirely from France and in December 1946 he was appointed Chief Inspector of a "Jewish Maritime School for Navigation" at Marseilles.

(c) Article No. 3. We can now release more detailed information on the routes and methods employed.

(i) Routes

These vary considerably and their planning is very flexible. For instance, in 1945 and 1946 the traffic was routed almost entirely to the Greek and Yugoslav coasts and to the Black Sea. Of late, however, it has been concentrated on Italy and the South of France.

Routes used in the past are as follows:-

(a) From Eastern Europe via Bratislava and Vienna to the United States zone of Germany and thence to Italy and France.

(b) Across Northern Germany, through Belgium to France, and thence to the southern French ports.

And less frequently -

(c) From Roumania and Hungary southwards to Yugoslavia and the Dalmatian coast.

(d) From Germany to Belgium for embarkation at Antwerp.

(e) From Northern Germany to Sweden for embarkation there.

Routes occasionally used are as follows:-

(a) Western Poland to Belsen, to Landsberg, to Paris, and thence to southern French ports.

(b) Frankfurt to Strasbourg, to Brussels, to Paris, and thence to southern French ports.

(c) By road Belsen, Quackenbuch, Meppen, Antwerp.

(d) Hungary, Subotica, Zagreb, Susak.

(ii) Assembly areas.

La Ciotat, near Toulon, and the vicinity of Marseilles, are the main French assembly areas. The Italian

/assembly

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assembly areas are D.P. camps near Genoa, Rome and in the south-east of the heel of Italy. Other assembly and embarkation points which have been used are Antwerp, Constanza, Athens, Stockholm and points on the Yugoslav coast.

(iii) Supplies and transport

These come mainly from A.J.D.C. and, in the past, from U.N.R.R.A., and many subterfuges are employed to obtain food cards etc., The A.J.D.C. is directly involved in the organisation of the traffic and without its assistance the volume of the traffic would be much less.

(iv) Frontier crossing.

This is generally done by the use of forged visas.
Instances are:-

(v) the 1,200 illegal immigrants who left Marseilles for Palestine in October, 1946, on board the "San Dimitrio" on forged Ethiopian visas.

(vi) A group of Jewish refugees left Austria with false Bolivian visas.

(vii) 500 Jews reached Bari from Germany with visas for San Salvador allegedly issued by that country's Consul in Berne. Investigations proved, however, that there was no Consul of San Salvador in Berne, nor had any other Consul of that country issued the visas.

(viii) 400 Jews attempted to leave Roumania with Costa Rican visas issued in Hungary. Unfortunately for them, enquiries proved that there was no Costa Rican representative in Hungary and, although the party then produced Ethiopian visas, the Roumanian authorities were not impressed. These Ethiopian visas were of course later shown to be false as well.

(ix) The "Smyrna" sailed from Constanza in May, 1946, with 1,400 Jews in possession of Mexican visas. These also were false.

(d) Article No. 4. This is accurate and requires no further amplification.

(e) Article No. 5. This article was actually based on a report by a British Sergeant Major on board one of the ships taking Jews from Palestine to Cyprus.

(f) Article No. 6. Full details of the Organization and the names of the leading members of the American League for a free Palestine are contained in your letter No. B124/47 of the 27th June and you will presumably be able to check this information for yourself.

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5. All the above information may be freely used and we believe it to be accurate.. Much of it, however, is derived from confidential sources and could never be proved in a court of law or elsewhere. We can of course take no responsibility for any libel actions arising out of the use of this information. It is clearly important that it should only be given to journalists who are reliable and able to look after themselves.

Yours ever,
EASTERN DEPARTMENT

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Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

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END

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SECRET

August, 1947.
2nd September

Please refer to Embassy, Washington's letter to Foreign Office 15/241/47 of 6th August, a copy of which was sent to you.

2. You will no doubt have seen that in paragraphs 7 and 8 the Embassy asks for certain facts and figures concerning terrorism and illegal immigration, which would prove useful in countering extreme Zionist propaganda. We feel that we here may not have the full statistics for Jewish and Arab casualties and would be grateful therefore if you could supply the Embassy direct with the information requested in paragraph 7 of their letter, and also with any details which might be useful to them of the type of illegal immigrant chosen by Hagana for the journey to Palestine.

3. I hope that this will not cause you too much trouble. We shall deal with the other points in the Washington letter.

(W.A.C. Mathieson).

V. FOX STRANGWAYS, ESQ.